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WASHINGTON.

THE CONSULAR-DIPLOMATIC BILL.

AN EXPLANATION OF ITS FEATURES IN THE HOUSE—A SPEECH WHICH CAUSED UNEASINESS AMONG DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS—THE ACTIONS OF THE APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE CRITICIZED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The House to-day took up the Consular and Diplomatic bill for consideration. Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, has charge of the bill, and devoted part of the hour awarded him for explanation of the bill to urging the necessity for economy, and part of it to a talk about amnesty. He referred to the prostration of business interests in all sections of the country, and said Congressmen should not forget, amid the extravagance and fashionable frivolity of Washington, the pledges of reform made their suffering constituents. A few years ago men like Cass and Everett served as Foreign Ministers for $9,000 per annum, but now Foreign Ministers are paid $17,000 per annum. This was unwarranted extravagance, which in the pending bill it was proposed to correct. In referring to the wants of the people he said he desired the assistance of the Republican side to help him to pass two or three schemes for the benefit of the South. In reply to a question from Mr. Hale, he said one of these schemes was the improvement of the Mississippi levees, and another the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad. This announcement caused Holman, Randall, and other Democrats, to spring to their feet and deny Mr. Singleton's right to speak for the Democratic Party in the House upon these questions. This scene caused much amusement on the Republican side; and when Mr. Singleton got the opportunity he disclaimed all intention of speaking for any one but himself. Mr. Monroe followed Singleton, and criticised the action of the Appropriations Committee in their indiscriminate reduction of salaries for the foreign service. He called special attention to the consolidations made in the missions to South America. The action of the committee in consolidating these missions would lead to complications, would be detrimental to the interests of the American people, and would not produce the economical results expected by the committee. The proposed consolidations of the South American Missions would not have the poor plea of economy to justify it, because the expense of frequent trips to the various capitals, and the maintenance of offices in each of them, would make the proposed service cost as much as it does under the present law. Mr. Monroe made a temperate, argumentative speech, strengthened by his own experience as a representative of the Government in South America, and a speech which ought to have weight with any reasonable body of men.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN—THE COURSE OF THE SENATORS ON THE PINCHBACK CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Democratic Senators were in caucus twice to-day. The first was a morning session, at which the Chairman, Senator Stevenson, Senator Thurman, and a few others failed to appear, and there was little done. The late adjournment of the Senate cut off the session this evening, and only a short time was given for conference. The appointment of the Senate representation on the Democratic campaign committee was taken up, and it was decided to appoint five Senators to serve in that organization, but without naming the members thereof the caucus adjourned. It is probable that Senators Stevenson, Wallace, Davis, and Gordon will be four of the five gentlemen who will help regulate Democratic thunder during the coming campaign. Little or nothing was done about shaping a policy to be pursued in relation to the Pinchback case. It was thought best to await to-morrow's developments. It is the expectation of the Democrats to second and support the opposition of Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Christiancy. It, however, their expected opposition should not be made when the debate begins, Senator Stevenson will move to insert in the resolution the words "not entitled to the seat." Upon this they will try to force a vote. They are afraid that a vote upon the resolution declaring him entitled is likely to carry as a first proposition; but if it can be turned so as to force a vote upon a direct proposition that he is not entitled, they hope to get enough Independent Republicans to vote with them to make a majority.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP—THE CENTENNIAL LEGION OF GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA—THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL IN COMMITTEE—LARGE REDUCTION FROM THE ESTIMATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Senator Morton, late this evening, after the passage of the bill for the payment of the interest on the District debt, called up the resolution for the admission of Mr. Pinchback to the Senate, and it will come up as the unfinished business to-morrow. There will undoubtedly be an extended and heated debate upon this proposition, but there has been such a change of opinion, and the surroundings of the case have been so changed, that there seems considerable probability that Mr. Pinchback will be admitted to a seat.

The Senate Committee on Patents heard an extended argument this morning from a Mr. Jennier, of New-York, in opposition to an extension of the patents of the Walter Hunt Paper Collar Manufacturing Company. It is contended that these patents, which are upon the machines for the manufacture of paper collars, involve a tax of $3,000,000 per year upon paper collar manufacturers. The committee set Thursday of next week as the day upon which to hear Mr. Lockwood, President of the Walter Hunt Company, who will appear in favor of an extension.

This morning there was introduced into the Senate by Senator Robertson a petition from the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C., and the Clinch Guards of Georgia, elaborately gotten up, accompanied by letters of recommendation from the Governor of South Carolina and the Governor of Georgia, asking that the Secretary of War be directed to issue to those companies 240 stand of new Springfield breech-loading rifles to use in attending the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia, July 4, 1876. These are two companies of what is to be known as the Centennial Legion, to be composed of one company from each of the thirteen original States of the Union, and are the offspring of the Centennial celebration at Bunker Hill, where the arrangement was made by Fitz Hugh Lee and some Federal officers for the organization of such a military display.

The House Committee on Appropriations have completed the bill providing appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense. The estimates presented for this purpose are about two and one-half million dollars, and they have been cut down by the committee to $315,000. They have determined not to recommend appropriations for continuing what can be temporarily suspended without injury. The amount appropriated by this bill last year was $815,000.

The Senate Committee on Pensions this morning reported favorably a bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to restore to the pension rolls the names of all persons who served in the war of 1812 or the Mexican war whose names had been stricken therefrom for participation in the rebellion.

Speaker Kerr again to-day called Mr. Hoskins, of New-York, to preside in Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill. This is the second appropriation bill which Mr. Hoskins has been called to take charge of as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, and the honor to him, as well as to the Republican minority in the House, is quite marked. Mr. Hoskins has shown himself to be an acceptable and impartial chairman. Yesterday he showed his acuteness as a parliamentarian by making a point against the ruling of Speaker Kerr. When the votes were being taken on the Constitutional amendment, Mr. Kerr ruled that the previous question was exhausted when the vote to recommit had been taken. Mr. Hoskins claimed that the previous question compelled the House to vote at once on all the propositions. Mr. Kerr, after consultation, was compelled to change his ruling, and in consequence the final vote was taken on the resolution last night.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary decided to recommend the confirmation of Mr. Billings, nominated to succeed Judge Durell as United States Judge at New-Orleans. Secretary Bristow was to-day before the Committee of Ways and Means to urge a modification of the law for refunding the national debt. He desires that the four and a half per cent. bonds be extended in time from fifteen to thirty years, and increased in amount to five hundred millions.

The Republican Congressional Committee met to-night and elected an Executive Committee and Secretary. The committee is, Senator Cameron, Chairman; Senators Logan, Cragin, West, and Dorsey, and Representatives Platt, Hubbell, Rusk, and Sinnickson. Postmaster Edmunds was re-elected as Secretary of the committee.

THE DISTRICT FEBRUARY INTEREST.

PASSAGE OF THE JOINT RESOLUTION IN THE SENATE—INCREASE OF THE DISTRICT DEBT PROHIBITED UNDER HEAVY PENALTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Senate after another day's debate finally disposed of the resolution to provide for the payment of the interest on the bonds of the District of Columbia. After innumerable amendments had been attached to the bill, Senator Hamlin, of Maine, said that a decent respect for the language we speak, a decent respect for mankind, who had it to read, demanded that the bill should be recommitted to a committee to be put in intelligible English. This, after creating a hearty laugh, was voted down, and the bill passed. It provides for the payment of the interest due Feb. 1, amounting to something over two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and then prohibits the issue of more than fifteen millions of 3.65 bonds under any circumstances, for any purpose, and provides that there shall be no further increase in the indebtedness of the District of Columbia, and makes it punishable by a fine of $10,000 and imprisonment for ten years for any officer of the District Government to aid or abet in any manner to increase the District's indebtedness for any purpose whatever.

The debate on the bill has led to a pretty thorough examination of the law under which the District Commission have been acting, and it seems after all that it is the opinion of the leading lawyers in the Senate that the Commissioners have not exceeded their legal powers. Mr. Edmunds, who has always been very severe in his judgment concerning District affairs, could not find that the law has been violated. In regard to the contracts of the old board which the commission have completed, a good point is made that the report a year ago last November designated the contracts determined to be valid, with the amounts required for their completion, and with this statement before Congress all last session no objection to the proposed work was ever made. The amount of such work has been exaggerated in debate. The commission when first appointed, before proceeding with their work, took the advice of eminent counsel, including Senator Thurman, one of the committee that drafted the law, and the interpretation made at that time has been followed. The Commissioners express a desire to submit their own acts to the most rigid examination.

THE HOUSE INVESTIGATIONS.

FOLLOWING THE PROGRAMME LAID DOWN BY MR. MORRISON—NOTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST YET TRANSACTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The investigations by the House committees are conducted strictly according to the programme drawn by Mr. Morrison. Nearly all the committees are investigating just a little, but none of them enough to do any harm. Monday and Tuesday of this week there was renewed activity, and it seemed as if the business of investigating had really begun in earnest. Since Tuesday there has been a calm again. The only committee that really seems to mean business is the General Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, which is getting at some important and interesting information concerning straw bids. The committee will be aided by the Postmaster General in discovering frauds, and in perfecting any measure for the future protection of the department. Some of the other committees would investigate, but cannot find witnesses, and are without the knowledge or experience to conduct vigorous examinations. In the Committee on Indian Affairs to-day a witness was called who was expected to give a vast amount of information about the frauds on the Indian service, but could not say anything of his own knowledge, and could give the name of one person only whom he thought could tell, perhaps, of frauds several years ago. The committee were disgusted, and interchanged some contemptuous words about the responsibility of bringing out such a witness. The investigations are all secret, according to the practice of several years ago, till expressions of the press and public opinion forced a Republican House to open the committee-room doors to reporters for the press. Up to the present time, however, there has been little done in which the public take any interest.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE CONTEST—RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE—ENGAGEMENT OF THE PRINCESS BEATRICE.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The article in the Liverpool *Post* yesterday to the effect that the National Rifle Association will shortly hold another meeting to reconsider its acceptance of the American challenge, because of the efforts of the Americans to induce other teams from Scotland and Ireland to go over and compete, is pronounced untrue. Capt. Mildmay, the Secretary of the National Rifle Association, writes that there is no intention on the part of the council to hold another meeting at present. The resolution adopted on the 22d of January, that Sir Henry Halford be requested to make all the necessary arrangements for the match, is the latest action taken in reference to the challenge. The Captain has sent a copy of the *Post's* article to Sir Henry Halford.

The National Rifle Association withdraws the notice to those wishing to compete for a place in the British Team that they must guarantee to pay their own expenses. Subscriptions have been promised in favor of those who are not able to pay.

The *Hour* understands that only about one-twelfth of the Erie bond and share holders assented to the scheme of Sir Edward Watkin, consequently Messrs. Miller and Fleming, representing the Dundee bondholders, have gone to New-York to endeavor to arrange the other scheme. The same paper says concerning the embarrassments of the Eastern Railroad of Massachusetts: "Baring Brothers, the bankers, have issued a circular saying that, having shared the general confidence reposed in the company and its management to the extent of specially recommending the sterling bonds as an investment to many persons, they give notice that they will take up the interest bonds provided for at the meeting at Boston on the 15th of January, and pay full interest on the £600,000 bonds issued by them, as usual, on the 1st of March and the 1st of September, 1876."

The *Morning Hour* says that Sir Henry Peek, at the annual meeting of the Sutton Conservative Association last night, stated that her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice, the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, is engaged to Prince Louis, of Battenburg, now in India with the Prince of Wales, and that Parliament at the coming session would be asked to grant a dowry.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROWING MATCHES.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Cambridge University Boat Club to-day, after discussing the question for an hour and a half, decided to decline the challenge of the Rowing Association of American Colleges. Consideration of the invitation from Philadelphia to take part in the Centennial regatta was postponed until after the Oxford and Cambridge race, when an effort will be made to get six oarsmen to visit the United States—but on their own responsibility, not as representatives of the university.

THE LATE RAILWAY COLLISION.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The inquest on the railway collision near Huntingdon has resulted in the return of an open verdict by the jury, who add that they consider the practice of the Great Northern Railway Directors in conducting their passenger and mineral traffic over the same line highly reprehensible.

TURKEY.

SERVIA EAGER TO JOIN THE INSURRECTION—MOVEMENTS OF AN AUSTRIAN SQUADRON.

VIENNA, Feb. 3.—Prince Wrede, Consul General and Diplomatic Agent of Austria at Belgrade, has arrived here. He says the situation in Servia is menacing. The warlike propensities of the people are no longer restrainable.

An Austrian squadron has left Pola. Its destination is believed to be Klek. It is certain, however, that Austria will not hamper diplomatic action at Constantinople by advancing any complaint in regard to the Turkish men-of-war which recently fired upon the insurgents from Austrian waters.

RAGUSA, Feb. 3.—It is said that Ali Pasha has offered to cede to the Prince of Montenegro the districts of Sutorina, Zubzi, and Bagagni, in Herzegovina, and the Albanian port of Spitza, if the Montenegrins withdraw aid from the insurgents and military operations are suspended.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—An Odessa telegram to the *Times* says the Porte will give a favorable answer to the Austrian note, and publish a new *firman* making the reforms applicable to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency has a report that the Grand Vizier intends to go to Rustchuk and personally preside over the carrying out of the reforms.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Standard* says there was fighting Wednesday on the Croatian and Bosnian frontier. The insurgents fled into Austrian territory. The Turks pursued them and attacked the Croatian village of Topola. At last accounts the fighting continued. The Austrian authorities have arrested and disarmed the insurgent leader Hubmayer and forty of his men.

THE POSITION OF MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Ragusa telegraphs the following: "I am enabled to state on excellent authority that the report that the Prince of Montenegro has agreed to recall his subjects from Herzegovina, in consideration of a cession of territory, is an entire fabrication. The Turkish Army remains inactive near Zulze."

GERMANY.

THE RELEASE OF CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI—EXPRESSIONS OF JOY OVER HIS LIBERATION—DELEGATES TO THE CENTENNIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A special telegram to this evening's *Pall Mall Gazette* from Berlin has the following details of the liberation of Cardinal Ledochowski: The small town of Ostrowo, sixty-seven miles south-east of Posen, where Cardinal Ledochowski was imprisoned, is filled with sympathizers, gathered to testify their joy at his liberation today. Among those present are many of the high Polish nobility, including the Emperor's nephews, the Princes Edmund and Ferdinand of Radzivill. There will be special thanksgiving services to-night, and the town will be illuminated. The Posen *Courier's* statement that Cardinal Ledochowski will be interned at the fortress of Torgan, on the frontier of Saxony, is disbelieved. If it proves correct, an appeal will be made to the Emperor. Legal proceedings will also be taken, since the imposition of any further restraint upon the Cardinal without a further judgment would be unlawful.

OSTROWO, Feb. 3.—Cardinal Ledochowski was released from prison this morning. He proceeded by rail in the direction of Breslau. He was informed that if he entered the Provinces of Silesia or Posen, or the Districts of Frankfort on the Oder, or Marienwerder, he would be interned at Torgan.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The Minister of Commerce will send several officers of the Mining Department to the Centennial Exhibition. They will be instructed also to study the mining industries of America.

The negotiations between Prussia and Lauenburg for the incorporation of the latter with Prussia have been completed. A bill to that effect will be introduced in the Prussian Diet shortly.

Nothing is known in political circles here about Prince Hohenlohe's mission.

Cardinal Ledochowski has arrived here, and will continue his journey to-morrow.

SPAIN.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS FAVORABLE TO THE GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—Official returns represent that the Senatorial elections have resulted very favorably to the Government. Among the successful candidates are two Bishops, the Marquis of Molins, and eleven Generals, including Espartero, Quesada, Letona, and Primo de Rivera.

HENDAYE, Feb. 3.—The Alfonsists have occupied Echalar and Lesaca, and are advancing on both sides of the River Bidassoa toward Vera. The Carlists have destroyed all the bridges. Later advices report that Count Caserta, with considerable reinforcements for the Carlists, having arrived at Vera, the Alfonsists have abandoned Lesaca and Echalar, and are falling back on Urdax, Maya, and Elizondo.

Don Carlos has appointed Gen. Cavero in place of Gen. Urgate, and Gen. Lizarraga in place of Cavero.

A DISPATCH TO THE SPANISH EMBASSY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—An official cable dispatch from Madrid was received at the Spanish Legation this evening stating that as a result of the latest operations in the North the Alfonsist forces have almost entirely gained possession of the provinces of Biscay and Alava. Gen. Martinez-Campos occupies the whole valley of the Bistan, intercepting the communication of the Carlists with France. The Army of King Alfonso is now in the hills of Santa Barbara, which command the Carlist stronghold Estella.

FRANCE.

CANDIDATES FOR THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Twelve hundred candidates for the Chamber of Deputies are already in the field, and 500 more are expected.

HUNGARY.

OBSEQUIES TO M. DEAK—HONORS PAID TO THE STATESMAN.

PESTH, Feb. 3.—The funeral of M. Deak took place to-day, and was the occasion of a most imposing demonstration. The Archduke Joseph, the Archduchess Clotilde, and an aid de camp of the Imperial staff—sent to represent the Emperor—assisted at the ceremonies. Delegations were present from all parts of Hungary. Herr Ghiczy, President of the Hungarian Diet, delivered the funeral oration.

CHINA.

AN ESCORT FOR THE GROSVENOR MISSION.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A dispatch from Calcutta to the *Times* states that 300 troops will go to the Yunnan frontier to escort the Grosvenor Mission through Burmah to British territory.

THE ENGLISH RITUALISTS.

CARDINAL MANNING'S SCHEME TO ABSORB A PORTION OF THE RITUALISTIC CLERGY.

ROME, Feb. 3.—It is asserted that Cardinal Manning will come to Rome in order to defend before the Sacred Congregations a scheme which has been submitted to him, and on which he has been engaged for two years, for the union of a portion of the English Ritualistic clergy with the Roman Catholic Church. The Pope is believed to be in favor of the scheme, but the Sacred Congregations are opposed to it.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN FAVORING THE NOMINATION OF GOV. HAYES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 2.—Representative James A. Dalzell has received the following letter from Gen. W. T. Sherman.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2, 1876.

DEAR SIR: Your kind letter is just received, and though I thought everybody knew my general opinions on the points of your inquiry, I can not hesitate to answer you in such a way as to admit of no misconstruction. I never have been, am not now, and never shall be a candidate for the high office of President before any convention or the people. I shall always prefer to see that office filled by one of the millions who in the civil war stood by the Union firmly and unequivocally, and of those I notice many names willing and capable. Prominent among them is that of Gen. Hayes, now Governor of Ohio, whom we know as a fine officer and a gentleman in every respect. I do not, however, wish to be misunderstood as presuming to advise anybody in the choice of the man. My wife and family are strong Catholics, but I am not; that, however, is nobody's business. I believe in the common schools, and don't stop over the little matters which seem to be exaggerated by the press. In some quarters, however, these schools are extravagant, and indulge in costly buildings and expensive teachers, so as to be too heavy a burden to the tax-payers. This tendency ought to be checked, which may easily be done without making it a political question. Self-interest will regulate this and make them free schools to all, and capable of imparting the rudiments of a good English education. Yours, truly,

(Signed.) W. T. SHERMAN.

THE VINELAND JURY CHARGED.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Feb. 3.—The Landis trial was resumed this morning, and Attorney General Vanatta consumed all the morning session with his summing up in behalf of the State.

At the conclusion of his address Judge Alfred Reed charged the jury. In concluding his long charge Judge Reed said: "And now, gentlemen, this question is for you to decide. I have performed my duty. For the manner of its performance I am responsible. For the application of the facts in this case to the law, the responsibility rests entirely upon you. I need not say to an intelligent jury that no friendship, feeling, ties, prejudice, or bias, nor sorrow for the dead, or pity for the living, should warp or influence your absolute sense of justice. Here we know no man or men; we only know the State of New-Jersey and the defendant, and to render a true verdict between them. I now submit this case to you." The jury then retired for deliberation.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 427; California, 84¼; Segregated Belcher, 83; Ophir, 59¼; Chollar, 92; Savage, 23¾; Imperial, 9; Mexican, 17; Gould and Curry, 21½; Best and Belcher, 61½; Hale and Norcross, 55½; Crown Point, 24; Yellow Jacket, 98½; Empire, 6; Alpha, 23¾; Belcher, 34; Confidence, 20; Sierra Nevada, 23; Exchequer, 12; Overman, 55; Justice, 28¾; Caledonia, 32.

AMHERST NOT TO SEND A CREW.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—The students of Amherst College have decided not to send a crew to Saratoga the coming Summer. The college cannot raise sufficient money to support both boating and base-ball, and has decided to give its entire support to base-ball.

ALBANY.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE PROPOSED CANAL INVESTIGATION BOARD—THE MUNICIPAL REFORM BILL—PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1876.

A somewhat remarkable bill, giving extraordinary power to the Canal Board, was introduced by Senator St. John this morning. It was prepared by Gov. Tilden and a number of his advisers, and provides that the board may investigate "all matters connected with or pertaining to the past or future affairs of the canals of the State." It gives the Board power to send for persons and papers, and provides for the punishment of such subpœnaed persons as fail to appear, refuse to testify, or testify falsely. In short the bill makes the Canal Board an investigating committee with even greater powers than were given to the "non-partisan" commission of which Mr. John Bigelow is the head. The principal objection is that by the provisions of the bill the board would be called upon to investigate its own action. During the examination made by the Governor's commission it was made evident that many of the canal frauds were to be attributed directly to some member of the Canal Board. The leaders of the Senate do not think that it would be well to give any State officer or body of State officers the power to cover up their own misdeeds, and for this and other reasons they will refuse to pass the bill in its present form. Within the past few days a number of Republican leaders have held consultations upon the subject in question, and have decided that the best way to "go on with the work of investigation," as recommended in the Governor's annual Message, would be to pass a bill appointing a commission, the members of which shall be named by the bill, to make a thorough examination not only of the canal but also of the prison management. It is understood that such a bill will be introduced in a few days. In the meantime, the Legislature appears to be bent upon making some sort of inquiry into the doings of Gov. Tilden's "non-partisan" commission, and to this end Mr. Hepburn this morning introduced the following, which was tabled under the rule:

Whereas, Much speculation exists among the people as to the cost to the State of New-York of the "commission to investigate canal affairs," created by concurrent resolution of the Legislature of 1875; and whereas, charges of unnecessary expense and extravagance have been made from various quarters; and whereas, the people have the undoubted right to know the exact amount of expense incurred in each and every department of Government; therefore,

Resolved, That the Controller of the State of New-York be respectfully requested to transmit to the Assembly at the earliest practicable moment a complete statement of the cost and expense of said Canal Commission, including the compensation of members of the commission, cost of clerk hire, rents, counsel fees, stenographer, traveling expenses, and all other expenses and disbursements which were charged against the State, together with the items and particulars of the same.

The bill reducing the Park Commission of New-York City to one member came near being defeated by a little sharp practice on the part of the minority. Mr. King moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Cities, and the majority was about to sustain the motion when Mr. Strahan warned them of what they were doing. This saved the bill, King's motion being defeated by the close vote of 58 to 57. Among the bills introduced was one which provides for armories and drill-rooms in New-York City. It gives the Controller power to pay for such buildings as the Mayor, Controller, and Commissioner of Public Works may designate, and at such rates as they may designate.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate this morning Mr. Robertson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely the bill recently introduced in reference to the care and custody of insane criminals. It provided that a person who had been acquitted of the crime of murder or arson on the ground of insanity should be imprisoned in the State Lunatic Asylum during the term of his natural life. The committee were unanimous in reporting the bill adversely. A bill introduced by Senator Cole provides that in an action for criminal conversation a wife may be a witness for the defendant, and shall be competent to give evidence the same as any other witness in behalf of such defendant. The Municipal Reform Society of New-York have prepared a bill in relation to the social and financial condition of the cities and villages of the State. It provides that the principal officer of every city and village shall furnish annually to the Secretary of State the information called for in the following portion of the bill:

1. The population of each sex. 2. The number of births during the last year. 3. The number of deaths during the last year, indicating the principal causes thereof. 4. The leading facts as to contagious diseases and epidemic diseases. 5. The number of persons arrested, tried, or convicted of offenses, and the classification of such offenders. 6. The assessed value of property, giving real and personal separately. 7. The amount and kind of taxes laid. 8. The rate of taxation and the amount of taxes collected. 9. The number of officers or clerks who receive fees, and the number who receive salaries, and the amount paid for salaries of city or village officers, and the average wages paid ordinary labor for the city or village. 10. The amount of assessments laid and for what purpose. 11. The amount of assessments collected, and for what purpose. 12. The amount of bonded or funded debt, and the rate of interest paid thereon. 13. The amount of floating debt. 14. The increase or decrease of either class of debt since the last years. 15. The amount of debt authorized by any existing law. 16. The whole cost of the Government and the cost of each department or bureau of the same. 17. How much was paid for public education. 18. How much was paid for the support of the poor. 19. How many children there are over five and not over twenty-one years of age. 20. How many of such children attend school, for what period, and what kind of schools, and the number and kind of public schools during the past year. 21. The number of truants and tramps or vagabond beggars. 22. The amount collected from excise licenses, and also the amount collected from places of amusements licensed, and the disposition made thereof. 23. The number of policemen and firemen, and the salaries paid to each.

Senator Harris introduced the following amendment to the Constitution, in reference to the common schools:

Resolved, (if the General Assembly concurs,) That article 9 of the Constitution be amended by the addition of the following sections:

SECTION 2. There shall be raised by tax in each year upon the real and personal estate of each county within the State one mill and one-fourth of a mill upon each and every dollar of the equalized valuation of such estate, for the support of the common schools in the State; and the Legislature shall provide for the apportionment and distribution of such tax.

SEC. 3. The common schools of the State shall be free to all persons over five years and under twenty-one years of age residing in the State.

SEC. 4. Neither the money nor the credit of the State, nor of any municipal corporation, town, or county shall be applied to the support of sectarian schools.

Some discussion was provoked by Senator Wagner's bill in relation to printing of the laws, journals, and documents of the Legislature. It provides among other things that reports not in the hands of the printer within sixty days after the adjournment of the Legislature shall not be included in the session, during which notice of their communication to the Senate or Assembly was made, and in the place of each report so omitted shall be inserted a page on which shall be inscribed the number of the document and the cause of its omission. It was the custom, said Senator Jacobs, of various State organizations to submit skeleton reports to the Legislature and afterward put into the hands of the printer a report which had not been submitted to the Legislature and therefore had not been acted upon by that body. The bill, after the Senate had risen from Committee of the Whole, was recommitted to the Committee on Printing. The Assembly resolution requiring the Canal Commission to report in ten days was sent to the Senate.

At a meeting of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held this evening, Col. Cavanagh, who contests Senator Jacobs' seat, complied with the order of the committee by furnishing a list of specifications. He abandoned the charge of illegal voting. Senator Jacobs made no objection to the remainder of the specifications, and the committee decided to meet a week from to-morrow at the New Court-house in Brooklyn to take testimony in the case. Subpœnas were issued to twenty-five witnesses who are to be examined on the part of the contestant. The sitting member furnished specifications denying every allegation of the contestant, and claiming that he received thirty more votes than were counted for him in one election district of the Twelfth Ward.

END OF THE ICEMEN'S STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—The strike of the icemen has come to an end, the Knickerbocker Ice Company agreeing to the advance in wages demanded by the men. This morning 200 men resumed work. This company is securing ice also at Robb's Dam, about two miles north-west of this, and three other companies are stacking ice at Castleton. The Knickerbocker Company began to store ice in the Barren Island buildings yesterday.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SUITS.

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL—A COURT OF CLAIMS AGREEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A communication from the Attorney General sent to the Senate this afternoon, in answer to the resolution submitted by Mr. Edmunds on the 20th of January, requesting that officer to inform the Senate what steps have been taken by any suit, or otherwise, under the second section of the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill of March 3, 1873, and whether the five per cent. claim of the United States was brought under adjudication, &c., says: Since March 3, 1873—the date of the approval of the act referred to—five suits have been brought by the railroads to which bonds have been issued by the United States, under the second section of said act, in the Court of Claims against the United States. One by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in July, 1874; two by the Central Pacific Railroad Company on Dec. 15, 1873; one by the same railroad Company on Nov. 23, 1874, and one by the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company on Aug. 12, 1875. The suits of the Central Pacific Railroad Company have not been brought to trial, although evidence has been filed by the claimant in support of its claim. The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company has taken no action since the filing of the petition. The suit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company has been adjudicated. To the petition filed in that suit the answer and set-off was filed, and the case was heard in the Court of Claims on April 13, 1875. On May 31, 1875, the court gave judgment for the Union Pacific Railroad Company in the sum of $572,632 50. On July 8, 1875, an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. On Oct. 27, 1875, the case was heard, and on Nov. 29, 1875, the Supreme Court rendered a decision affirming the judgment of the Court of Claims. Since the last date there has been no further proceedings in that suit. On April 19, 1875, a stipulation, signed by S. Bartlett for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was filed in the Union Pacific Railroad Company's suit. The claim of the United States for the five per cent. net earnings mentioned in the act of March 3, 1873, was not brought under adjudication nor passed upon, the answer and set off containing no demand for the same. I am informed that the claim in the five per cent. of net earnings was not included in the answer and set off of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad Company's suit, because of the agreement entered into by Mr. Bartlett on behalf of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and because the act approved June 22, 1874, was regarded as prescribing the manner of bringing suit by the United States for the five per cent. of net earnings against the railroad company.

(Signed,) EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Attorney General.

Accompanying the communication is the answer and set-off of the United States filed in the Court of Claims some months since, and the following agreement in the Court of Claims: "The Union Pacific Railroad Company vs. the United States, No. 9,830. It is hereby stipulated on behalf of the plaintiff that no judgment against the United States which may be rendered in this cause shall be collected until after final judgment in the suit brought in the Circuit Court of the United States of the District of Massachusetts by the United States against the plaintiffs, under direction of the act of Congress of June 22, 1874, to recover sums claimed to be due as the five per cent. of the net earnings of the railroad of the plaintiffs, and in case of a recovery by the United States in the latter suit the judgment may be offset against any judgment for the plaintiffs in this cause, but nothing herein shall be construed to effect the right of recovery by either party in either of said suits.

(Signed,) S. BARTLETT,
For the Union Pacific Railroad Company."

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

ACTION OF THE SENATE ON THE ELECTION BILL—THREATS OF BLOODSHED BY ITS OPPONENTS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—In the Senate to-day a substitute for the House Election bill was passed. This bill provides for a Returning Board, and enables the board to count out all votes from a district where any intimidation has been practiced against voters, especially those of the African race, either by personal threats, discharge from employment, &c. All the Democrats and two white Republican Senators voted against the bill and expressed the opinion that its passage would bring on trouble and bloodshed during the next campaign and election. Mr. Sypher, Republican, stated that the Returning Board would be used by the Republicans as artillery against the shot-guns of the Democratic White Leagues. As this bill cannot pass the House, a conference committee will doubtless be appointed to frame a bill that will be more acceptable to both parties. In the House the committee appointed to investigate the charges against Judge Hawkins of the Superior District Court, reported to-day. They make twenty-eight charges against the Judge, and recommend his impeachment. The report will be acted upon to-morrow.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS—MR. KINGSLAND ELECTED COMMODORE—THE JUNE REGATTA.

For the first time in the history of the New-York Yacht Club there were two tickets in the field this year for officers of the club, and the event caused a large attendance last evening of the owners of yachts, who were the only ones entitled to vote under the new regulations. On the two tickets most of the candidates were identical. The candidate for Commodore on the "regular" ticket was George L. Kingsland, the Commodore for 1875, and his opponent was William T. Garner. It was announced that Kingsland received twenty-five votes to twenty-four for Garner, but Garner's friends contended that only forty-eight votes had been cast, and that it was a tie. Immediately after the vote had been declared, Lester Wallack, one of Garner's supporters, came in, and wanted to vote for him, but was not permitted to do so, on the ground that the vote was closed. Some excitement ensued, and Garner's friends claimed that a Garner ticket, which had been cast, with Garner's name torn off, as they claimed, accidentally, ought to have been allowed for him; Kingsland was, however, declared duly elected.

The other candidates elected were as follows: S. Nicholson Kane, Vice Commodore, (regular;) Charles A. Minton, Secretary, (opposition;) Sheppard Homans, Treasurer; A. Cary Smith, Measurer; L. De Forest Woodruff, Fleet Surgeon; William Krebs, Henry Steers, and G. S. Winston, Regatta Committee; Fletcher Westray, N. D. White, George L. Jordan, C. Alfred Grymes, H. N. Alden, J. O. Proudfit, and D. T. Worden, House Committee; S. Nicholson Kane, A. S. Hatch, Philip Schuyler, and William H. Thomas, Committee on Admissions.

After the election, the day of the June Regatta was fixed for the 8th of that month, and $2,500 was appropriated for prizes. The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts for 1875 had been $16,060 55, and the disbursements $16,244 13, and that the present indebtedness of the club amounts to $10,440.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—1 A. M.—*For the South Atlantic and Middle States, falling barometer, rising temperature, and easterly to south-easterly winds will prevail, with rain south and snow north of Virginia, followed by north to west winds, rising barometer, cold and clearing weather.*

THE FIRST SNOW-STORM OF THE SEASON.

New-York has had her first snow-storm of this season. The flakes began to fall between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, and at this writing—1 A. M.—the ground is covered to the depth of between five and six inches, while the storm continues without any signs of stopping. As yet none of the lines of horse-cars have been compelled to cease running, but all of them have found it necessary to use double teams. The snow-plow has been put in requisition on some of the routes, and will doubtless have to be used on all of the lines. On those lines on which the cars stop running at midnight or 1 o'clock, men have been set to work shoveling off the snow, and the companies are doing all they can to prevent any avoidable stoppage of travel.

THE CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

THE JAPANESE AND THEIR BUILDING—MEMORIAL ART HALL AND THE METHOD OF LIGHTING IT—ITALIAN SCULPTURE ON ITS WAY TO THE EXHIBITION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1876.

The extremely mild and pleasant weather tempts the Philadelphians by thousands to visit the Centennial grounds daily. The public upon application at the Office of Finance, can obtain cards of admission to three of the buildings the Machinery Hall, the Horticultural Hall, both of which are completely finished, and the Art Hall, which is complete as a building, though the work of the decorators has only just commenced. Armed with these passes, the good folks of the Quaker City come into the grounds several hours before noon, and spend the entire day wandering from one point of interest to the other. The chief attraction at the present moment would seem to be the Japanese dwelling, which is being erected by Japanese workmen on the verge of the slope of George's Hill, and in the immediate neighborhood of the British dwellings. The almond-eyed workmen seem to bear the gaze of the multitude with remarkable equanimity, and run along their planks and hammer away with their big wooden mauls as if several thousand curious Yengeese were not surrounding them and watching eagerly every movement they made. The house is simply being put together, having been entirely constructed in Japan, and there is some excuse for the curiosity of the Philadelphians, as the whole thing looks like an ingenious puzzle which was being connected. There are several rows of upright posts, in short lengths, which are now being joined and made to fit into each other without the use of any nails. The material appears to be some kind of cedar, though lighter than our own, and by no means so fragrant. The visitors crowd around the fence, and sniff at the strange timber in an inquiring fashion, and are evidently dying to ask questions of the Jap who, with an American axe, is opening the packing cases, pulling out the stuffing of shavings, and removing the planks and posts within. Another Jap takes these from him and hands them over to the three workmen who are putting up the frame-work. In one corner of the fenced ground is a hut, also made in Japan and put together without nails, where they live and cook their food. Contrary to what has been observed of the Chinese in California and the mining regions, the children of the Flowery Land do not burst into song when plying the implements of carpentry, but work away in absolute silence. They wear a thick blue garment, not unlike the doublet with which we have been made acquainted through the archæological tendencies of New-York managers, and dark-blue pants, with stout shoes, apparently soled with paper. Their doublets are embroidered on the back with white, and have large, loose sleeves. It is evident that the people of Philadelphia are delighted with them, and now begin to have a foretaste of the Exhibition sweetness. But they would be perfectly happy if, when these Japs run along the planking so dexterously, they would shout, "Hi, Ya," or break in some way the cold reserve of their silence. Some of the lookers-on certainly believe all Japs to be acrobats, and I overheard a young lady ask her mother if the Jap who was hammering one of the lengths of the upright post with the other would not climb up and balance himself on the top. As he did not, but only skipped along the planking to hammer away at another section, she was grievously disappointed, and said she wouldn't have come through all that mud and clay if she hadn't thought that they were real Japs, but now she saw that they were only imitation ones.

Next to the Japanese, the Memorial Art Hall seems to be the favorite. The visitors who are provided with tickets cannot see very much, however, beyond the rear vestibule and the side galleries and the pavilions, two of which are completely finished. In these portions of the building the plastering and the molding has been done for six weeks. All the ornamentation in plaster of Paris has been attached, and the jams and lintels of heavy black walnut are in position. The art halls on either side of the main hall are almost completed, nothing now remaining save the flooring, which is being laid at the present moment. It is entirely of marbles in various colors, white marble being the body of the pattern, which is geometric. The heating is provided by coils of pipes underneath the floor—a far better arrangement than having them built into the walls, which must crack the plastering continually. The manner of lighting is original and most ingenious. The skylight above is very large, and underneath it is a suspended ceiling of opaline or white glass. Along the sides of this ceiling and down the framework of the sashes the pipes of gas are laid so as to equalize the light at every point. Looking from below, the gas-jets are invisible through the white glass, but the light penetrates with a soft, diffused lustre, which will imitate sunshine very fairly indeed. I believe that the present method of lighting picture galleries by numerous gas-jets along the cornices originated in the Art Department of the South Kensington Museum; but it must be allowed that this device is a great improvement, being more equal and better tempered for weak eyes. Moreover, some change was indispensable, as the pictures will not only be along the walls, but will be exhibited also on screens, which will be arranged in the centre of the room in two parallel lines, with the ends thrown back in the style which in engineering is called an epaulement. This necessitated a new arrangement of the lighting.

The main hall will be lighted in a manner something similar. The ceiling is a suspended dome at some distance from the outer dome, which also is of glass. But the glass of the latter is transparent, while that of the inner dome or ceiling is of white with a broad rim of purple. This inner dome is supported by stay-rods, which start from the iron ribs of the outer dome and come together in an enormous pin shaped like a cross, and it is also upborne at the edges where it joins the trusses which support the ribs. The gas-jets, 2,000 in number, will be arranged in three rings, one a little above the base and near the purple circle of glass, another in the middle, and the third toward the crown of the dome. Inside, on the floor of the main hall, the effect will be similar to that produced in the art halls; but outside, the whole outer dome will be a mass of brilliant, dazzling light; and it must be remembered that the top of the dome is 150 feet from the ground, and that Lansdowne terrace, on the highest point of which it has been erected, is 116 feet above the level of the Schuylkill River, so that at night-time it will be a conspicuous mark over the whole city. The interior of this main hall is now nothing but a mass of scaffolding, for the workmen are engaged in putting up the great galvanized-iron ornaments on the inner dome, which looks small enough from the marble floor below, but is actually forty-eight feet in diameter. When I was there the workmen were just hoisting up the huge consoles or brackets which will support the swell of the dome where it breaks from the circular form and unites with the square walls below, when the frescoing will commence. And in the front vestibule, which also is to be as highly decorated as the main hall, the workmen have the same maze of scaffolding, as the plastering and stuccoing is going on vigorously. All the doors are hermetically fastened, all the cracks seamed over with plaster, and two rusty old stoves on the floor are kept red-hot so as to counteract any sudden snaps and invasions of Jack Frost. And on the outside the figure men are commencing to put together the bronze groups of horses which are to occupy the massive granite platforms that stand on each side of the avenue leading to the broad flight of stone steps of the main entrance.

The annex will be immediately facing the rear entrance, but the idea of connecting the two has been abandoned. The workmen are commencing to lay the foundation, and the business will be pushed as fast as possible, for there is a conviction that the pleasant weather, which has so greatly aided the Centennial plans, may not last, and that, in the language of the weather almanacs, we may about this time "look out for frost and snow." The precautions taken to aid the plasterers are by no means supererogatory, for Jack Frost did come prowling round the building, but finding himself circumvented, in sheer rage snapped some gas-piping in twain. And therefore it is desirous to push this annex as fast as possible, as perhaps the great bulk of pictures will be exhibited here, and, to tell the truth, I am something in the mind that if I were an artist I would rather have my pictures in the annex than on the screens. This new building will be one story and of brick, with a probable height of 27 feet. It will be nearly square, rather more than 300 feet long and something over 250 feet wide. It will have four passage-ways, which will be 20 feet broad, and will be utilized for water colors. There will be four principal rooms, 100 feet by 40 feet, and twenty-four smaller rooms, 40 feet square. In the centre, where the passage-ways meet, will be an open space without pictures, a sitting-room, chatting-room, and so on. The architect, Mr. Schwarzman, who certainly possesses great originality of genius, has placed all the doors of the small rooms in the corners close together, so that the walls are not broken and interrupted. This has resulted in presenting a diagonal *coup d'œil* which will be a decided novelty. Some persons have thought that this will also result in making the annex an artistic labyrinth, where the visitors will keep on coming back to the same rooms again. This is possible enough, but can hardly be considered as a defect. On the contrary, it will be a perfect boon for young ladies with beaus, who want a good excuse for losing their mammas. The thing has happened before, notably in the first exhibition in London, in 1851, where country cousins, no matter where they went, always found themselves at the Crystal Fountain.

The two pavilions that are entirely finished have been heartily approved by the public. The decorations are extremely simple, but the height and the size are very effective. It has been decided that these are to be utilized for statuary, although they could be used for pictures, for the light from the two large windows is excellent. It was the desire and hope of Mr. Schwartzmann that some patriot would come forward and volunteer the money for stained glass for these windows, but no one has come forward. I believe there was some correspondence with German houses upon the subject, which miscarried, and I am glad of it. For in the first place, German stained glass cannot, in my estimation, compare with English, and in the second place, the coloring of foreign glass has invariably proved too feeble for the strong sunlight of this continent. It may be that American stained glass is inferior in design to foreign, and I believe this may be admitted, but it certainly exceeds both English and European in color; and this must be considered the chief thing in stained and painted glass. The comparison has been made many times in New-York churches, and I remember a notable instance in St. John's, Staten Island—a church built by the well-known architect Mr. Gilman. The majority of the windows were furnished from English houses, but the brightest and the richest of all was of home fabrication. Then, again, it may be doubted whether stained glass would add much to our exhibition of statuary, and for my part I think it would take away. Mr. Sartain tells me that 150 groups of Italian sculpture are on their way to the Exhibition, and I fancy that the sculptors would prefer that their works should be seen by the light of day. And the manufacturers of stained glass can show their power and skill in the main building where their fabric belongs.

In my next letter I hope to be able to tell some facts about the prospects of the art exhibition itself. And I am happy to say beforehand that the difficulties attending the New-York artists have been already cleared away by Mr. Sartain, the Superintendent of the department, and by Mr. Frank Leslie, the State Art Commissioner. GAR.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

THE ALLEGED DEFALCATION BY THE LATE TREASURER.

The Ogdensburg *Journal* of Wednesday gives the following particulars of the alleged defalcation of H. N. Redway, ex-County Treasurer: "H. N. Redway retired from office on the 1st of January, after eighteen years' service as Treasurer of St. Lawrence County. At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors in November a committee was appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts, that redeemed bonds and coupons might be destroyed and the books and records of the office be turned over to the new Treasurer with the positive knowledge that they were correct. Within a few days after the examination commenced Mr. Redway was taken ill, and the examination has proceeded without the benefit of his assistance. It was found that his system of keeping the records was far from perfect. The committee then commenced by charging to him every assessment roll, bond, and every dollar that could have come into his possession during his term of office, and then from the books and records proceeded to credit him with such disbursements as he had made, such taxes as had not been collected, &c. The deficiency shown was about as follows: War bond accounts, $6,500; non-resident and rejected taxes, $19,000; special deposit fund, $5,500; miscellaneous, $2,500; total, $33,500. The deficiencies only relate to the funds of the county. The account with the State is correct. It is generally believed by those acquainted with his affairs that he will be able to account for $10,000 or $12,000 of the apparent deficiency. After sifting all the information we can get, we believe he or his bondsmen will have to pay from $15,000 to $20,000 to settle his accounts. The county seems to be protected by the personal estate of Mr. Redway and the sureties upon his official bond. We see no reason to believe the county will lose anything. The committee, after concluding the examination, placed the books in the hands of the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and Mr. Redway will be permitted upon his recovery from his illness to make any explanations of the accounts that may be possible, and their accuracy will be tested by a professional accountant."

CITY HALL NOTES.

Col. Gilon has informed the Clerk of the Common Council that he is ready to surrender to the City the property used by the Fifty-fifth Regiment, which was recently disbanded.

The Aldermen were informed yesterday at the Finance Department that they would be paid their salaries to-day, the "protest" of the "Wolf Common Council" not being deemed of sufficient importance to justify further delay.

The Aldermanic resolutions thanking the Lord Mayor and the Common Council of the City of Dublin for their courtesies to the American Rifle Team have been handsomely engrossed and framed, preparatory to being sent to Ireland.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

IMPORTANT MATTERS DISCUSSED.

CONGRESS ASKED TO RETURN THE JAPAN INDEMNITY FUND—THE CANAL-BOATS NOT TO BE DISTURBED—THE EFFECT UPON OUR COMMERCE OF THE CUBAN WAR—LIABILITY FOR SAVINGS BANKS' LOSSES.

The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Samuel Babcock, the President, in the chair. The following new members were elected: Nathan Lane, No. 60 Wall street; James Parker, No. 37 William street; Edmund Penfold, No. 128 Front street; William H. Smith, No. 32 Greene street, and Oscar Zollikoffer, No. 1,499 Broadway. On motion of Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin, Judge Enoch L. Fancher was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Chamber. Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles moved that a special committee of five be appointed to consider the proposition pending in the Senate of the United States in respect to a gold unit and any other questions affecting the gold coinage of the United States. The resolution was adopted and the following committee appointed: The President of the Chamber, William E. Dodge, A. A. Low, Samuel B. Ruggles, and James M. Brown.

Mr. James W. Elwell, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce, presented the following report in reference to the resolution submitted at the previous meeting by Mr. Thurber relating to the Japan indemnity fund:

To the Chamber of Commerce:

Your Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, to which was referred at the last meeting of the chamber the resolutions in reference to the Japanese indemnity fund, beg leave to report that they have given the subject their full consideration and find the following to be the essential facts bearing on the case:

1. Before the advent of Commodore Perry in Japan and the revolution in 1868 Japan was in a condition of great political excitement, chiefly caused by the contending factions who favored and opposed the cultivation of friendly relations with foreign nations. The Government with which the foreign treaties had been made was sincerely desirous of fulfilling its treaty obligations, but many of the great Princes of the Empire were bitterly hostile to this liberal policy. Among these was the powerful Prince of Chosin, whose Territories bordered the Straits of Simonoseki. In defiance of his Government he erected batteries at the straits capable of controlling the passage of merchant vessels, and sent a powerful force to Kioto to wrench the control of the imperial capital from the Government.

2. In July, 1863, during the rebellion, an American vessel, the Pembroke, while passing through the straits, was fired upon by the Prince's batteries, but was not injured. Immediately on learning of this insult to our flag, the American war vessel Wyoming was dispatched to the straits, and executed ample and summary vengeance. Shortly after, French and Dutch vessels were in a similar way fired upon. The disturbed condition of the Empire prevented the Government from sending to this distant province the necessary force to put an end to these outrages. They expressed their deep regret, and promised at their earliest opportunity to open the straits again to commerce. They also arranged in a definite manner for the damage sustained by the United States.

3. The representatives of the treaty powers at last concluded to open the straits on their own responsibility, and for this purpose dispatched a squadron of armed vessels of England, France, Holland, and the United States. Our contribution to this squadron was one small vessel chartered for the occasion at an expense of $9,500. The squadron executed its commission with thoroughness and dispatch. They utterly destroyed the batteries and vessels of the Prince, and received his humble submission.

4. The Ministers of the treaty powers immediately after the return of the expedition presented a claim for damages and expenses resulting from these transactions, and, although the action of the Prince had been disavowed by the Government, and had been deplored and apologized for, the enormous sum of $3,000,000 was demanded. The Japanese Government being powerless to resist, agreed to the hard terms, and has paid it. Our Government received the one-fourth part of this indemnity, to-wit, $750,000. The damages sustained by our vessels and the expenses attending the expedition have all been paid, and, according to the report of the Secretary of State, amounted to about forty-two thousand dollars. The surplus, as fast as it has been received, has been invested in bonds of the United States, and, with its accumulations of interest, now amounts to about a million and a half of dollars. It has been preserved as a distinct trust fund awaiting the action of Congress.

5. In 1872, when one-half of this fund was still unpaid, the House of Representatives unanimously passed a resolution to release the Japanese Government from the payment of the unpaid moiety. This measure, from the press of business, was not reached in the Senate. It is understood that a measure has been introduced into the present Congress making a disposition of this fund for the benefit of Japan.

From these facts it appears that the outrages were not the willful acts of the Government; that the indemnity, so far as the United States were concerned, was enormously in excess of our actual outlay, and that the surplus has been preserved as a separate trust fund in the custody of the State Department.

As it is not the policy of the Government to exact money from other powers for our own emolument, and as the Government and people of Japan have entered upon a remarkable career of national development in which it is plainly the duty of the United States to afford them aid and encouragement, and as it is the interest of this country to cultivate intimate, friendly, and commercial relations with the Eastern nations, your committee are of the opinion that the restoration of this fund to Japan is called for as well by our own sense of justice and magnanimity, as by that broad policy which seeks to extend our trade and commerce.

We therefore recommend the adoption of the preamble and resolution referred to the committee by the Chamber, and that an engrossed copy duly authenticated by the officers be transmitted to both Houses of Congress.

(Signed,) JAMES W. ELWELL, Chairman.

The resolution to which the report refers was next read. It is as follows:

Whereas, In the years 1863-4 an idemnity of $750,000 was exacted by our National Government from the Government of Japan for alleged "damages and expenses" arising out of the forcible obstruction of the Straits of Simonoseki by a rebellious vessel of that Empire, which act was neither aided or countenanced by the Japanese Government, and for which it expressed the deepest regret; and

Whereas, The actual damages and expenses amounting to less than $50,000 have all been paid and the balance still remains in the custody of the State Department and amounts, with accumulated interest, to more than $1,500,000; and

Whereas, The progressive and liberal spirit manifested by the bona fide Government of that nation toward the United States, and the steady progress in the education and enlightenment of her people made under the difficulties of scanty resources and strenuous opposition on the part of a portion of her population, are worthy of hearty commendation and reciprocation on our part, and in the treatment of this matter we not only have an opportunity to take action which will tend greatly to benefit our commercial relations with that country, but also to manifest in a striking manner our desire as a nation to deal justly with all other nations, whether strong or weak; therefore,

Resolved, That we ask the present Congress of the United States to investigate the circumstances attending the exaction of this indemnity, and if the facts appear as herein stated, that a law be passed authorizing and directing the payment to the Government of Japan of the balance which remains after paying the actual damages sustained by citizens of the United States in that affair.

The report of the committee and the resolution were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Paul N. Spofford, Chairman of the Committee on the Harbor and Shipping, presented a report regarding the erection of a breakwater for the purpose of making a basin in the neighborhood of Gansevoort street for the accommodation of canal-boats. The report concludes as follows:

That the produce trade of this City consider their present accommodation safer and much more convenient, and are very much opposed to any attempt to move the very large number of canal-boats employed in that business to the neighborhood of Gansevoort street, and that no good reason has been given to your committee why the proposed change should be effected.

Your committee beg to add that in their opinion the advantages, at least for the present, to be derived from the proposed breakwater and basin are not sufficient to justify the expense their construction would entail.

Mr. Charles Watrous, Chairman of the Committee on Cuban Affairs, presented a report upon the effect upon our commerce of a further continuance of the war in the Island of Cuba. He gave some statistics of our imports and exports to and from Cuba since 1865, showing that the balance of trade for that period was against us to the amount of $312,000,000. The report continued as follows:

The cost of sugar delivered on board of vessels at the various ports of Cuba has been considerably enhanced by reason of extraordinary local taxation. The cost was about seventy-five cents an arrobe of twenty-five pounds, or three cents per pound, and the cost of delivering to vessels, including all charges, one-half a cent per pound. Now, while the price in the hands of the producer is about the same, the charges before it reached the shipper amount to $1 60 per 100 pounds, an increase in round numbers of one cent per pound. Presuming that we pay this increase on our imports, 600,000 tons, which is rather an underestimate of our average receipts, the advanced cost to us would be $12,000,000. And yet, from the best information we can obtain, the planter is impoverished even at this price, and in the opinion of some of our largest importers a further advance will soon be necessary, in order that the plantations may be carried on, still further adding to the cost to us. Regarding the production of the Island, while the amount of sugar received in this country for the past three or four years would seem to indicate an increased production in that country, yet, from the best information we can obtain, there is doubtless a considerable decrease. This assumption is based upon reliable statistics obtained for 1868 to 1871, inclusive, to wit:

	Sugar.	Molasses.	Total.
1868	$749,389	$286,161	$1,035,550
1869	726,237	279,550	1,005,787
1870	725,505	245,870	971,375
1071	546,479	184,965	731,444

The figures for later years we have not been able to obtain. The apparent inconsistency between increased receipts in this country and a decreased production in Cuba can be accounted for by the fact that we have lately purchased nearly the entire production, while in former years Europe was a large customer, which she has ceased to be, owing to the increased production of beet-root sugar and the enhanced cost of Cuba sugar. The exports of Cuban produce are now about as follows: United States, eighty-five per cent.; Spain, two per cent.; all other countries, thirteen per cent. And yet discriminations in favor of the Spanish flag prevent us from supplying the island with but a moderate portion of the produce needed for consumption there. Thus in the year 1874 there were received in the island 391,000 barrels of flour, of which the United States furnished but 59,000, and of many other kinds of produce which in the natural course of trade we should supply, the proportion of amounts furnished was but little greater than that of flour.

The committee are divided in opinion as to the conclusions to be derived from the foregoing, and therefore submit the facts as ascertained without recommendation.

The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

Col. Conkling asked what steps the committee had taken toward procuring a site for a new chamber. Mr. Dodge said that a draft of a bill had been sent to Mr. Fernando Wood, who would submit it to the House.

Mr. Thurber offered a resolution in favor of sustaining the present shipping act and stating that it would be unwise to transfer the control over the administration of the shipping law from the United States Circuit Courts, where it now is, to the United States Treasury Department. The resolution also indorsed the administration of Commissioner Duncan.

Mr. Sinclair Tousey thought such a resolution should not be disposed of without due consideration. He moved that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Commerce.

Mr. John F. Henry, who had been appointed last year by the Chamber a Trustee of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

Mr. Dodge said the bill now before the Legislature to make the Trustees of savings banks personally responsible was very objectionable. If the bill passes, the majority of the Trustees will, he said, resign, and the management of these institutions will fall into the hands of persons wholly irresponsible.

Mr. Ruggles said such a law as that proposed would be a ruinous evil. He offered a resolution disapproving of the bill now before the Legislature to make the Trustees personally liable for the deposits and debts of their respective banks. The motion was seconded by Mr. Henry and passed unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned.

KEROSENE VS. GAS.

EXTORTIONS OF THE GAS COMPANIES—A CHEAPER AND BETTER LIGHT EXTENSIVELY USED IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—THE BEST ARTICLE OF OIL, CLEAN AND SAFE.

The regularity with which every householder in New-York receives his bill for gas supposed to have been consumed on his premises, and the frequent disparity between the number of thousand feet charged for in the bill and the number in reality burned in the house, was amusingly illustrated the other day by an incident which occurred in the experience of a well-known citizen. He had occasion, over three months ago, to leave the City on a long journey, and during his absence his family were also away from home, and his house was unoccupied for three months. On his return he was considerably astonished by the receipt of a gas-bill for the quarter, which was for the same amount that former bills had averaged when the house had been occupied. Naturally, he objected to paying the bill, and called at the office of the company which supplied him with gas, and demanded a rectification of so palpable an error, if not deliberate fraud. His astonishment was not lessened when the company refused to change their record, although they receipted the bill without insisting on its payment. The faith of that citizen in the incomprehensible instrument, called by the gas companies a metre, is considerably shaken, and his gas bills are paid now, and probably will be for some time, as a sort of tribute levied by guess and impossible to avoid. The feeling that there is no way of getting the better of the gas companies has induced the New-Yorkers to submit for a long time, with as good grace as possible, to a system so thoroughly understood that the incident narrated above will surprise few persons. Yet a few persons in this City, and very many in Brooklyn, have discovered that instead of it being inevitable that such extortions should be submitted to, it is an easy thing to bid defiance to the monopolists, and at a small outlay secure a far better light for a third or a half of the money paid for gas. The knowledge that has come to the long-suffering victims of what has long been known as a grasping monopoly, has been the result of the efforts to escape extortion, and is to the effect that kerosene oil, as it is now prepared and sold by at least one firm in this City, costs only a fraction of what gas does, and gives a stronger, steadier, and more mellow light, which is far better for the eyes than gas-light.

At the office of the *Daily Bulletin*, where the gas bills have averaged, for some time past, as high as $5,000 per annum, the experiment has been tried of burning a Brilliant Oil in a lamp constructed on the well-known principle of the "student's lamp." In a lamp of this sort the oil is fed slowly to the wick, which is separated from the oil-reservoir of the lamp, so that there is no possibility of the flame reaching the bulk of the oil. The danger of explosion, even if common oil is used, is thereby avoided, and, as the lamp is constructed of metal, safety is almost assured. The light given is better than by an ordinary lamp of the old style, as the oil flows down upon the wick instead of being sucked up by it, and the wick is a circular one instead of straight. The experiment tried in the *Bulletin* office has proved a complete success. It has not been tried sufficiently long to enable the proprietors of the paper to make an exact comparison of the cost with that of gas. The light obtained is so much superior to gas-light that the proof-reader who works at night in that office has given it his unqualified indorsement.

In Brooklyn a similar experiment has been tried by a great number of citizens in their stores and dwellings, and in every case complete satisfaction has been given. The stores along the main avenues of the City are, many of them, lighted by oil, and the effect is thoroughly pleasing, while the cost, including the labor of caring for the lamps, is not more than one-third what it was to burn gas. The thing which first induced Brooklyn people to use oil was the miserable quality of the gas furnished them at $3 a thousand feet. It was asserted by those who claimed to have investigated the matter, that the companies could pay a fair profit on the capital actually invested, by furnishing good gas at $1 a thousand feet, and, whether this statement was literally true or exaggerated, the people considered the price they were paying an extortionate one. Oil was therefore tried by a few, and the result of the trial was so favorable that others followed their example, until the gas companies found their revenues so seriously affected, although they had sneered at the movement at first, that they were compelled to make a bid for popular favor. This they did by reducing the price of gas from $3 to $2 75 per thousand feet, a reduction which was laughed at by those who had found that they could save some seventy per cent. in place of the eight per cent. offered. In New-York the burning of oil has not become so general as to alarm the gas companies, and they have not abated their demands, but almost every day some good customer drops off, and it is thought that before long the movement will be as general here as it is in Brooklyn, in which case the companies will probably take some such action as was taken by those in Brooklyn.

A representative of an oil manufacturing company said to a reporter that the prejudice against kerosene oil, which is even yet wide-spread and strong, was born some fifteen years ago, when kerosene first began to be used. It was then very crude and objectionable on many accounts. It's odor was vile, and its color bad, while it was very filthy, spoiling almost any kind of fabric with which it came in contact. Most persons will remember the large capes worn by the Wide-awakes who marched through the streets during the political campaign of 1860, carrying kerosene torches. These capes were necessary in order to preserve clothing from ruin by the droppings from the lamps. The impression gained in regard to kerosene then has remained in full force in the minds of many, although the kerosene of to-day no more resembles that of former times than it does spermaceti. It is now almost absolutely inodorous and perfectly white while it is sold for much less than it then was. And while it was then justly considered a most dangerous material, a large number of officers of fire insurance companies recommend the use of the refined oil, and no company will object to issuing a policy on any building where it is used for lighting. The gentleman named gave the following description of the manner in which his firm manufacture their oil. The best crude petroleum is taken and put into a still, under which a fire is kindled. By the heat the petroleum is separated into its constituent parts, naptha or benzine, which is light and volatile, kerosene or burning oil, and heavy tar, which is used for aniline colors. Of these the most valuable is the kerosene, so that it is profitable to extract as much from the petroleum as possible in this shape. As the distilled petroleum runs from the still it is tested by the gravometer, and is found to register at first eighty, and gradually less until it gets down to forty or forty-four, when the residue is all tar. From eighty down to sixty-five the product which runs off is naphtha. From sixty-five to forty it is ordinary petroleum, such as, with a little preparation, will stand the Government test of 110°. Consequently, manufacturers who turn out cheap oil use the whole of this in the shape of kerosene, and frequently take as oil so much of other material as to make their kerosene highly explosive. The company alluded to, on the contrary, instead of taking as oil all the product ranging from 65 to 40, have determined, by careful experiment, at just what point the oil is the best, and only take that which registers within a certain limit of 2°. They then take this product and extract from it, by means of chemicals, all odorous material, and afterward pass through it a certain amount of water, literally washing their oil free from impurity. The cost of this oil in a lamp, giving a better light than gas, is about one-fifth of the cost of an ordinary four-foot gas burner per hour.

SUIT AGAINST CAPT. M'DONNELL.

Capt. Charles McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, was notified yesterday that an order of arrest had been issued against him by Judge McAdam, of the Marine Court, in a suit instituted by Charles Harft. The Captain at once went before the Judge and gave bail for his appearance, Messrs. Edward Kearney and James McConnell giving the required security. Harft sues Capt. McDonnell for $2,000 damages for forcibly entering his establishment at Nos. 116 and 118 Greene street, which is designated by the Police as a disorderly house.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 3.

SENATE.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of providing a proper form of government for the District of Columbia, and report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

PENSIONERS STRICKEN FROM THE ROLL FOR DISLOYALTY.

Mr. WATKINS, of Virginia, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a substitute for Senate bill to amend the act of Feb. 14, 1871, granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and the widows of deceased soldiers, and to restore to the pension rolls those persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of disloyalty. Placed on the calendar.

THE AQUEDUCT BRIDGE AT GEORGETOWN.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of War to detail an engineer officer to examine and report as to the safety and permanency of the Aqueduct Bridge over the Potomac River at Georgetown. Agreed to.

DISTRICT THREE-SIXTY-FIVE BONDS.

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, submitted a resolution "that any further issue of 3.65 bonds, authorized under or by virtue of the act of Congress of June 20, 1874, is hereby prohibited, any law to the contrary notwithstanding." He asked for the present consideration of the resolution, and said he had been informed by the best authority that one week ago to-day the board having power to issue these bonds passed a resolution that no more of the bonds should be issued for one week, they supposing that the question would have passed from the consideration of Congress by the expiration of that week. Since then, however, in defiance of that resolution, bonds to the amount of $100,000 have been issued. This information he had received from an entirely trustworthy source, and had just as much confidence in it as if it had been told him by one of his brother Senators.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, asked if that resolution was not passed by the Sinking Fund Commission.

Mr. EATON replied it was passed by the board having the power to issue the bonds.

Mr. SARGENT—That is the Sinking Fund Commission, one of whom is W. W. Cororcah.

Objection was made to the present consideration of the resolution by Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, who demanded the regular order.

PUBLIC LANDS IN THE SOUTH.

The bill to repeal section 2,303 of the Revised Statutes restricting the disposal of public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida, being the unfinished business from the morning hour of yesterday, came up, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Thurman that the repeal of said section shall not have the effect to impair the right, complete or inchoate, of any homestead settler, and no land occupied by such settler at the time this act shall take effect, shall be subject to entry, pre-emption, or sale.

Mr. BOGY spoke in favor of the bill, and said the act was passed originally to enable colored people of the South to obtain homesteads. If every colored man in the South had a homestead of 160 acres of land there would be still millions of acres left. The law now in existence was ruinous to those States.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, inquired what area of the public land in the States named remained undisposed of.

Mr. CLAYTON said the entire area of public land in Arkansas was 33,406,720 acres; of this amount there was still undisposed of and held by the Government, 8,800,700. In Louisiana the entire area was 26,461,440 acres, of which 5,884,880 remained undisposed of. In Mississippi the entire area was 30,189,840 acres, of which 4,263,520 were disposed of. In Alabama the entire area was 32,462,080 acres, of which 4,637,808 remained undisposed of, and in Florida the entire area was 37,931,520, of which 16,946,426 remained undisposed of.

Mr. INGALLS said the limit of agricultural land for disposition had been practically reached, and care should be taken in legislating upon this subject now. The act making restrictions in the disposal of lands in these States had not met the expectations of those who framed it. He argued that these lands had a commercial value far in excess of $1 25 per acre, and read from the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in regard to having lands appraised before their sale.

Mr. NORWOOD, of Georgia, said there was plenty of pine land in his State which could be bought for $25 per acre.

Mr. INGALLS said the reason for that was that railroads had not penetrated the country.

Mr. NORWOOD replied that there were four railroads passing through that part of the country.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, submitted an amendment to that of Mr. Thurman providing that nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive the law commonly called "the Graduation act."

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON THE DISTRICT BONDS.

Pending discussion the morning hour expired, and the CHAIR laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the House joint resolution directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds. The rest of the afternoon was devoted to debating and amending the resolution. It was at last adopted in the following form:

Resolved, &c., That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby directed to transfer to the Treasurer of the United States, for the payment of the interest due the 1st of February, 1876, on the bonds of said District issued under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, entitled "An act for the government of the District of Columbia and for other purposes," the sum necessary to pay the same from any unexpended appropriations heretofore made by Congress, or from any revenues derived by taxation on the property of said District of Columbia subject to the requisition of said Commissioners, excluding funds raised for the purpose of public schools; provided that any further issue of 3.65 bonds, under or by virtue of said act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, is hereby prohibited; and provided that the certificates heretofore issued by the Board of Audit, including those converted into 3.65 per centum bonds and those which have not been so converted, and the certificates hereafter to be issued by the Board of Audit or their successors in office, shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of $15,000,000.

SEC. 2. That there shall be no increase in the present amount of the total indebtedness of the District of Columbia, and any officer or person who shall knowingly increase, or aid or abet in increasing such total indebtedness, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding ten years, and by fine not exceeding $10,000; providing that the Board of Audit, created by the act for the government of the District of Columbia, approved June 20, 1874, is hereby abolished, and shall, immediately upon the approval of this resolution, transmit all the books and property in their possession belonging to the District, to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and make a report of their proceedings not heretofore made; and provided further, that this resolution shall not in any way or manner recognize the liability of the United States to pay either the principal or interest of any such bonds as may have been issued on or since the 27th day of January, 1876.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

Mr. MORTON said last week he gave notice that he would ask the Senate to-day to proceed to the consideration of the resolution for the admission of Mr. Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana. It was a question of high privilege, and had been too long postponed already. He moved that the resolution be taken up for consideration. Agreed to.

THE LATE SENATOR FERRY.

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, gave notice that on Tuesday next he would submit to the Senate resolutions in regard to the life and character of the late Senator Ferry, of Connecticut.

The Senate at 5:10 P. M. went into executive session, and at 5:30 P. M. the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A bill reported by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, for the payment of fourteen disabled Union soldiers on the rolls of the House led to considerable discussion as to whether there were so many Union soldiers now on the rolls, Mr. FORT, of Illinois, undertaking to deny that there were, and Mr. Holman and Mr. Williams, of Indiana, maintaining the contrary.

Finally the bill was passed.

THE SIOUX DEFICIENCY.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a resolution requesting the President to appoint a competent, experienced military officer to execute the duties of an Indian Agent so far as to repair to the Red Cloud Agency and to other Sioux agencies to inquire into the cause of the deficiency in the appropriation for the Sioux Indians. Adopted.

SEATS IN THE HOUSE FOR HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back adversely the bill to provide that the heads of executive departments may occupy seats on the floor of the House of Representatives. Laid on the table.

AFFIDAVIT COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. LORD, of New-York, from the same committee, reported a bill to appoint Commissioners, to be called Affidavit Commissioners, to take affidavits, depositions, and verifications of pleadings to be read in United States Courts, but who are not to possess the other powers conferred by statute on Circuit Court Commissioners. After discussion the bill was passed.

COMMERCE IN AMERICAN VESSELS.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill to encourage commerce in vessels owned by citizens of the United States. It provides that till the 1st of July, 1879, any steam-ship of not less than 2,000 tons burden, that was built during or after the year 1870, and of which at least four-fifths is owned bona fide by citizens of the United States, and built in a foreign country, may be registered as a vessel of the United States and entitled to all the privileges of an American vessel.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. HOSKINS, of New-York, in the chair, on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which appropriates $922,847.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, who had charge of the bill as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, advocated the principles of economy on which the bill was prepared, and argued that the general depression of business throughout the country rendered this economy an imperative duty. He said that official salaries had grown out of all proportion to what they had been in the better days of the Republic, when Edward Everett was Minister to England, Gen. Cass to France, and Mr. Wheaton to Prussia. The salary then paid to these men was quite satisfactory, and what was it? $9,000 a year.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, suggested that in those days ministers not only received an outfit, but also an infit, (to cover the expenses of their return home.)

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, suggested that diplomatic salaries had been increased in 1855 by a Democratic Congress.

Mr. SINGLETON went on to point out the items in which reductions were made in the bill, and gave the aggregate reduction as compared with the Diplomatic Appropriation bill last year at about four hundred thousand dollars. He pointed to the fact that the ordinary expenses of the Government for the last year, outside of the interest on the public debt, were about one hundred and seventy million dollars, while in 1866 the expenses of the Government were only about sixty-three million dollars, and he asked what was the cause of the vast increase in expenditure. It was on account of the extravagance indulged by all the departments of the Government.

Mr. KASSON suggested that the expense of living abroad had been very largely increased since 1855, when a Democratic Congress increased diplomatic and consular salaries.

Mr. SINGLETON, in the course of further remarks, referred to what Mr. Hale, of Maine, had said last week in reference to claims of Southern citizens, and said that he was tired of these reflections upon Southern men. He was himself a Southern man from the top of his head to the sole of his foot, but he had not come here for the purpose of getting up discord. He had come for the purpose of peace, and he wanted to see Southern representatives treated like gentlemen. The South, he said, had three schemes to accomplish in this Congress, one was to improve and protect the levees of the Mississippi and to reclaim the alluvial soil of the Delta, which would be of more value than all the Black Hills in the country, as 7,000,000 bales of cotton could be raised on this reclaimed land.

Mr. HALE asked him to state what the other schemes were.

Mr. SINGLETON replied that another was the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. HALE—Is not the refunding of the cotton tax another?

Mr. SINGLETON—I do not propose to discuss that question now.

Mr. WILLIS, of New-York—The Democratic Party does not propose to help the South by building a Southern Pacific Railroad. We will leave it to our Republican friends to do so.

Mr. DOUGLASS, of Virginia, asked Mr. Hale by what authority he spoke of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Singleton] as the representative of the Southern Democracy.

Mr. HALE replied that his authority was the position which that gentleman occupied as a Southern man, because he spoke distinctly for the Southern Democracy, and also because he [Mr. Singleton] had been selected as one of the Southern representatives on the money committee of the House, the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, declared that the Democratic Party in the House was neither for the Southern Pacific Railroad nor for the refunding of the cotton tax.

Mr. DOUGLASS, of Virginia, denied the right of Mr. Hale, or of any other Republican member, to designate the member from Mississippi or a member from any other State, as the representative man of the Southern Democracy. He [Mr. Douglass] represented a part of the Southern constituency, but he was not prepared to inform the gentleman from Maine what might be or might not be the ultimate action of the Southern Democrats on this floor on these measures. He was not a member of the Southern Democracy, but he was a member of the National Democracy, which had come here to reform some of the abuses of the Government.

Mr. HALE—My friend from Mississippi is more frank than the gentleman from Virginia, and has given us the monition of what we may expect from that section. I did not expect, by a simple question, to stir up so much of a hornet's nest as I seem to have done. My friend from Indiana [Mr. Holman], who opposes the Southern Pacific Railroad, wants this discussion to stop, and I have no wonder at it, but he must not hold me responsible for it. He must settle with his colleague from Mississippi.

Mr. HOLMAN—I understood the gentleman from Mississippi merely to express his opinion in favor of the Southern Pacific Railroad—[several Democratic members, "That is all,"]—and in favor of the reimbursement of the cotton tax. Now, is not that all?

Mr. HALE—No, Sir.

Mr. HOLMAN—Excuse me; and also that the Government spend money in the rebuilding of the Mississippi levees. Does not the gentleman from Maine know that the gentleman from Mississippi was simply expressing his own individual opinion on the subject, and that time and again the Democratic Party in this House has opposed all of those measures, and will continue to do so?

Mr. HALE—If the gentleman wants me to answer that question I will say that I expect that he will be outvoted by his own party.

Mr. BLOUNT, of Georgia, a member of the Appropriation Committee, said that himself and his associates did not propose to state what their actions would be on measures until they had had an opportunity of considering and discussing them. The gentleman from Maine would find when the time came that the South would do whatever was right and proper, and that the country would approve of its course.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, remarked that it would be time enough for the Democratic Party in the House to be held responsible for its acts when it had taken action on measures.

Mr. SINGLETON disclaimed being considered a representative of his party. He had simply expressed his own views, and nobody else was to be held responsible for them.

Mr. MONROE, of Ohio, criticised the economic features of the bill in the reduction of salaries and in the suppression of the Missions to Greece, Hayti, and the South American Republics. He expressed his belief that one of the noblest and grandest fields of commerce in the future would be the States of South America, and he thought that the American people ought to be the possessor of that field. He knew that the existing commerce there was small, but he asked whether the United States were prepared to accept the low and poor condition of its commerce as an unchangeable thing. Did Congress mean to proclaim to the civilized world that the United States did not mean to be a great commercial power, but meant to have its name erased from the list of commercial nations? He could not believe that that was the opinion of this House. Without action on the bill the committee rose.

CUSTODY OF INDIAN TRUST FUNDS.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, returning without his approval, an act transferring the custody of certain Indian trust funds from the Secretary of the Interior to the Treasurer of the United States, with a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, setting out that the act was not sufficiently definite to accomplish the end desired. The message and the accompanying documents having been read, Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, stated that the bill had come from the Committee on Appropriations; that the Secretary of the Interior had suggested an amendment to it; that that amendment was incorporated in the bill, and that it was a very strange thing that it should now be objected to by the department at whose instance it had been prepared.

The message was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and then, at 4:30 o'clock, the House adjourned.

ILLEGALITY OF A CHECK DATED AHEAD.

The suit of Messrs. Isaac Steifel & Co., wholesale butchers, Third avenue and Forty-eighth street, against Ferdinand Darmstaedter, a retail butcher, residing in East Fifth street, for goods sold and delivered to the amount of $273, was tried yesterday before Justice Pinckney, in the Seventh District Court. The evidence showed that about the 20th of December last, Messrs. Steifel & Co. sold meat to Darmstaedter to the amount of $273, and that a week afterward Mr. David Attlesdorfer, one of Mr. Steifel's partners, called upon the defendant to collect the amount of the bill. Darmstaedter said he was not prepared to pay, but gave Mr. Attlesdorfer a check dated in advance and payable on the 22d of January. Subsequently Messrs. Steifel & Co. learned that Darmstaedter had mortgaged his property or was about to make over his right and title to the premises to a third person, and they had an attachment issued against him. The mortgage was then foreclosed, and a sale in the interest of the plaintiffs prevented, and the civil suit was brought against the defendant for the amount. The defense set up by Darmstaedter was that as Messrs. Steifel & Co. had received his check dated in advance to the 22d of January in payment of the debt, while the suit was commenced on the 17th, before the check had matured, the action was void because immaturely brought. Mr. Stiner appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Rindskopf represented the defendant. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed.

SPORTING NOTES.

The curling match between representatives of the north and south of Scotland, which was deferred several times in consequence of the weak condition of the ice on the curling pond at Prospect Park, was played yesterday. The clubs which participated were the Caledonian, of New-York; St. Andrews, of New-York; Empire, of New-York; the Thistle, of Brooklyn; the Thistle, of New-York; the Caledonian, of Brooklyn; the Manhattan, of New-York; the Jersey City, and the Burns Clubs. The match terminated at 5:15, and the South was declared victorious by a score of 237 points, against 202 made by the North.

A game of hand-ball was played yesterday afternoon at Casey's court, corner of Hoyt and Douglass streets, Brooklyn, between the four best players in America, Phil Casey and Barney McQuade against James Casey and James Dunn, best four in seven, which resulted in favor of Casey and Dunn by a score of 96 to 92. On Tuesday next the return game will be played at McQuade's court, No. 404 Madison street.

Adrian Izar, the champion finger billiard player of the world, gave an exhibition of his skill yesterday to a very large audience. The exhibition terminated with a series of fancy finger and cue shots.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE COMMON COUNCIL IN SESSION.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS DEFINES HIS POSITION ON THE LABOR QUESTION—CONGRESS ASKED TO IMPROVE THE HARLEM RIVER—REPORT OF THE BRIDGE COMPANY.

A large number of laborers assembled in the Aldermanic Chamber yesterday, for the purpose of hearing a communication from Commissioner Allan Campbell in relation to laying new Croton mains and prosecuting other public improvements. It was understood that the Commissioner would decide whether work should be done by the contract or the day's work system, and this had the effect of crowding the galleries. After some routine business had been transacted the promised communication was read, but it was very ungraciously received—the idle men hissing and hooting until the disorder was suppressed by the Chair. The Commissioner expressed his preference for the contract system generally—hence the demonstration. Having referred to the law providing for increasing the water supply, the Commissioner, in answer to a resolution of inquiry of the board, says:

First, in my opinion the best mode of performing the work contemplated by the law above quoted is by contract in very great part. There may be certain portions of said work, arising from its peculiar nature and character, which can be better done by skilled and experienced operatives in this particular branch of work, and which cannot at all times be provided for or covered by a contract. Indeed, it sometimes happens even under the most carefully arranged contract, that some portion of the work has to be done and paid for by the day, though, as previously stated, the proportion of this kind of work would be quite small.

I answer secondly, that the law seems to require that this work, when duly authorised by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor, shall be performed (to repeat the exact words of the Statute) "in such manner as the said Commissioner shall deem for the best interests of said city."

The law evidently contemplates by the words "in such manner" that it shall be left discretionary with the Commissioner of Public Works to expend the authorized amount for materials, labor, and other services according to such plan of construction and mode or method of execution (either by contract or day's work) as he may deem for the true and best interests of the City, and this, in my opinion, appears to be a natural and proper mode of procedure. The Commissioner of Public Works is presumed to be selected (I make the remark in a general sense) for his knowledge and experience in the work pertaining to his department, and he should, with the aid of the Engineer and assistants of the proper bureau, be able to carry out the work in the most substantial and economical manner. For these reasons I think that the interests of the City will be promoted by leaving it discretionary with the Commissioner as to which of the two systems, (contract or day's work,) and how much of either, shall be employed, it being always understood that contract work shall be subject to inspection by fully-qualified persons.

The report, which elicited hissing and hooting from the galleries, was ordered to be printed.

A communication was next read from the Corporation Counsel stating that the law in relation to public improvements vested in the Commissioner of Public Works exclusively the discretion as to the manner in which materials and labor should be procured; that the Common Council may authorize a work, but that if they should state in what manner it should be done, the Commissioner was not bound by their action, unless he approved of it. His opinion was also ordered to be printed.

Alderman Hess offered the following:

Whereas, A large amount of taxes on real and personal property in the City of New-York remains unpaid; and

Whereas, In these hard and oppressive times, producing so much misery in daily life and stagnation in business circles, it is impossible for many persons in arrears for taxes to pay the same, under the present oppressive laws; and

Whereas, Under the present law the penalty for the nonpayment of taxes is now at the rate of twelve per cent. interest, which is almost ruinous to many of our best and most respectable citizens and tax-payers; and

Whereas, It would be a great benefit and advantage to the City of New-York to have taxes paid within a short time; and

Whereas, It is the duty of the Legislature to relieve the overburdened tax-payers in the present emergency, as far as reasonably can be done; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature be respectfully requested to enact a law providing that all back taxes may be discharged, and the liens on real estate for said back taxes be canceled, on the payment of the same at seven per cent. interest within one year after the passage of said law; also, providing for a discount or rebate of five per cent. if paid within six months after the passage of said act.

The resolution was adopted.

Alderman McCarthy submitted a series of resolutions reciting the necessity of improving the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvel Creek. The following are the closing resolutions:

Resolved, That the Representatives in Congress from this City be, and they are hereby respectfully requested to take such measures as they may consider best calculated, to prevail upon the General Government to undertake and complete the work of improving the navigation of the Harlem River and the Spuyten Duyvil Creek, so as to admit of the passage of vessels of heavy tonnage; and, that the Representatives in Congress from all other parts of the State be and they are hereby respectfully and earnestly requested to co-operate in the effort to secure to the commerce of the country the great and much-needed facility of communication between the North and East Rivers and Long Island Sound, it being understood that this City will, in the event of the success of the measure, relinquish all claims against the Government for the moneys advanced at the outbreak of the war, and now amounting to nearly two million dollars; and be it further

Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be addressed by the Clerk of the Common Council to each of the Representatives in Congress from the State of New-York.

The resolutions were adopted.

The Corporation Counsel was requested, on motion of Alderman Bryan Reilly, to report if the gas companies were subject to the Common Council.

Alderman Cole called up the resolution, offered at the previous meeting, requesting the Department of Charities to furnish money, food, or coal to the outside poor out of the appropriation made by the Board of Apportionment. The resolution, which had been referred to a committee, caused a long debate, in which a number of the Aldermen spoke in commendation of the work of the Commissioners of Charities in supplying coal to the poor and of the reduction made in their estimate which prevents them from giving a larger amount of relief.

Commissioner Bailey, who was present, referred to the charitable work of his department, and submitted a report containing the following tabular statement of the relief given to the outdoor poor during the past nine years:

Year.	Money.	Coal.	Transportation.	Total.
1867	$42,941	$13,531	$2,329	$58,801
1868	65,453	37,474	1,977	104,904
1869	73,095	43,855	2,009	118,959
1870	77,987	23,299	1,719	103,005
1871	55,066	31,784	1,731	88,581
1872	34,704	25,597	1,694	61,995
1873	42,840	20,052	1,228	64,120
1874	40,119	24,637	649	65,405
1875	48,231	26,827	1,066	76,124

The report showed that the per capita expense incurred in the maintenance of the inmates of the several institutions during 1875 was less than in any preceding year. In 1874 the average number supported was 10,289; in 1875, 10,387.

Mr. Bailey then referred to the reduction made in the estimate of his department, which necessarily resulted in limiting its great work.

Alderman McCarthy urged the appointment of a visitor to extend relief to poor persons in the upper portion of the City. This motion caused a long debate, after which the whole matter was referred to the Commissioners of Charities.

REPORT OF THE BRIDGE COMPANY.

The following report of the Brooklyn Bridge Company was then presented, and ordered to be printed:

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your resolution of the 20th of January last, as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company be and he is hereby requested to report to this board, at his earliest convenience, a statement showing in detail the names of the stockholders or subscribers to the stock of the New-York Bridge Company, with the amount subscribed and paid by each, whether individuals or corporations, previous to or at the time of the passage of chapter 300, Laws of 1875; the amount paid or refunded to each stockholder, as provided in section 2, of chapter 601, Laws of 1874, re-enacted by chapter 300, of Laws of 1875; the original estimated cost of the bridge; the amount already expended by the original Bridge Company, and as at present constituted, to be given separately; the estimated amount now required to complete the work; when, if ever, the Common Council of this City accepted the provisions of section 3, of chapter 601, Laws of 1874; the amount, if any, refunded to this City in its capacity as a stockholder, in the original Bridge Company, to the amount of $1,500,000; and such other information in connection with the enterprise as he may deem of interest to the public, or of use to this Common Council, which is now called upon to authorize the issue of bonds of the City of New-York to the amount of $2,666,666 66, in addition to the vast sums already contributed to the undertaking, as it is desirable that all the information possible to obtain should be furnished to guide this Common Council to an intelligent comprehension of all the facts and figures relating to the measure and that may seem to justify the issue of the bonds of this City to the amount above-named in aid of the present Bridge Company, or the completion of the bridge under its present management.

The company to whose President this inquiry is addressed is no longer in existence. It was dissolved by operation of the statutes referred to in the resolution, and consequently there is no such officer. But, as the resolution has been delivered to me, the President of the Board of Trustees, now in charge of the work, I presume it was so intended, and, therefore, give in that capacity the information desired.

THE ORIGINAL ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF THE BRIDGE.

The first estimate was made in 1867, by the late John A. Roebling, Esq., its designer and first engineer, for a structure 80 feet wide and 130 feet above high water, exclusive of the land, as follows:

Suspended superstructure		$2,787,972
Anchorage, including excavation, plates, and chains		795,424
Foundation of Brooklyn tower		355,400
Foundation of New-York tower—		
Pile foundation	$399,087 00	
Brick foundation	727,294 32	
The latter was adopted		727,294
Two towers		1,409,320
Approaches		742,516
Engines and machinery		50,000
Toll-houses and gateways		80,000
Engineering		150,000
Contingencies		300,751
To the foregoing sums, amounting to $7,328,207 32, was added eight per cent. for additional width to 85 feet, and height to 135 feet, as required for the latter, before commencing the bridge, by the Secretary of War, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1869		586,256
Total for structure		$7,914,457

A detailed estimate of the cost of the land was made for the first time under the direction of the Executive Committee of the company in 1873. For that purpose a map was prepared by the Engineering Department of all the lands not then taken—not only those necessary for the foundations to be built and the approaches, but also those over which the bridge will pass, showing the property of each owner separately, together with the parts of such lots as extended outside of the lines of the bridge, and it would be for the interest of all parties to take.

An abstract was then taken of the valuations of these different pieces of land, from the books of the City Assessors of New-York and Brooklyn for the year 1873, and where only a part of a lot was taken a valuation was placed upon it bearing the same ratio to the assessed valuation of the whole lot as the area of the part taken bore to the area of the whole. An estimate was then made of the actual value of each parcel by taking twice and a half the assessed valuation of the land required in New-York, and twice the assessed valuation of that in Brooklyn.

The following was the result:

For land in New-York then yet to be taken	$2,401,978 00
For land in Brooklyn	520,394 00
Making in both cities	$2,922,372 00
There had been taken previously land not embraced in the foregoing amount, costing	735,478 55
Making the total estimate of land required for the purpose of the bridge	$3,657,850 55
Which sum, added to $7,914,457 for the structure, made the entire cost of the bridge as first estimated	$11,572,307 55

THE AMOUNT ALREADY EXPENDED.

There has been expended up to the 1st of January, 1876, for land	$1,056,976 81
For construction	4,897,933 01
In all	$5,954,909 82
Of which there was expended by the original Bridge Company up to the 17th of February, 1875, when the company passed under the exclusive direction of the two cities, by virtue of the act of June 5, 1874	$4,869,133 96
And by the said Company as so constituted until the 9th of June, 1875, when the bridge became the property of the two cities	519,492 86
Total by the Bridge Company	$5,388,626 82
By the Trustees of the two cities from June 9, 1875, to the 1st of January, 1876, exclusive of the liabilities of the Bridge Company, paid by the Trustees and included in the above-mentioned expenditures of the Company	$566,283 00
Total expenditures, Jan. 1, 1876, as before	$5,954,909 82

THE ESTIMATED AMOUNT NOW REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE BRIDGE.

This will appear by the following estimate just made by Col. W. A. Roebling, who succeeded his father as Chief Engineer, upon the death of the latter, and has now the direction of the work.

ESTIMATE JANUARY, 1876.

Amount required to complete Brooklyn tower	$7,000 00
Masonry required to complete New-York tower, 3,800 cubic yards at $36	136,800 00
Cost of completing Brooklyn anchorage	62,482 00
Cost of completing New-York anchorage	248,248 00
Bars and castings for anchorages	4,345 00
Anchor chains and pins for Brooklyn anchorage	5,560 00
Anchor chains and pins for New-York anchorage	33,136 00
Suspended superstructure as per original estimate, including the eight per cent. for increased size	3,011,010 00
Approaches	742,516 00
Toll-houses and gateways	20,000 00
Engineering	140,000 00
Contingencies	100,000 00
Total required to complete bridge and approaches independently of the land	$4,510,617 00
And for the land yet to be taken, according to the mode of estimating its cost before mentioned	2,706,413 00
Making in all for land and structure complete	$7,217,030 00

WHOLE COST OF THE BRIDGE AS NOW ESTIMATED.

Amount already expended	$5,954,910 00	
Existing liabilities for materials delivered and charges, as per schedule B	92,913 00	
Total	$6,047,823 00	
Less cash and materials on hand	145,278 00	
Whole amount expended		$5,902,545 00
To be expended as above		7,217,030 00
Total		$13,119,575 00

From this amount a large deduction is to be made on account of the land lying under the bridge. It has been deemed proper to take all such land outright, although it would be only partially damaged by the passage of the bridge over it, and its full value has therefore been included in the foregoing estimate. It lies between the river and the points in either city where the structure leaves a clear space of fifteen feet between its under side and the ground, and is all capable of more or less utilization. The cost of this land in the estimate is $2,740,416. Should forty per cent. only of its cost be realized on a sale for the limited purposes to which its use should be restricted, there would be a deduction from the total estimated cost of $1,096,66, leaving the net cost of the entire work $12,023,409.

The act of 1875 provides, however, that the interest on the bonds for the $8,000,000, to be issued by the two cities, should be paid by the Trustees out of the moneys to be received by them. The effect of this is that no payment of interest on their bonds will be made by the cities for three years; but the cost of the bridge will be enhanced $1,067,500, being the amount of the interest so to be paid for them by the Trustees.

The difference between the original estimate and those now made for the work, complete and ready for use, is $1,441,722, or about 12½ per cent. on the whole cost, and is entirely due to the actual increased cost of the work already done, or nearly done, owing partly to increased depth and size of the towers and anchorages, and increased price of materials and labor paid upon them. This increase will have been incurred on those different portions of the work in the following amounts:

Tower foundations		[illegible]
Tower masonry		[illegible]
Anchorages		[illegible]
Total		$1,302,383 [illegible]
To which is to be added for increased expenses of engineering and machinery	$234,870 94	
And for office salaries and expenses, superintendence, and general administration of the work for six years and upward, not included in the estimate	189,351 29—	$424,222 [illegible]
Making in all		$1,726,[illegible]
And from this amount is to be deducted a reduction on the other items of estimate of		284,[illegible]
Making the net increase as stated above		$1,441,72[illegible]

The increased cost of the foundations of the towers was owing: 1. To the rocky nature of the excavation on the Brooklyn side, by which it was increased from $1 to $6 40 per yard. 2. The necessity of providing against fire in the caissons, the danger of which, from compressed air, was previously unknown; and, 3. The high price of labor in the caissons being $2 75 for four hours' work, causing an increase on that account alone of over $100,000.

The masonry in the towers was actually increased 12,693 yards beyond the original estimate by reason of greater depth and width of the New-York tower, independently of the allowance of eight per cent. for increased height, making, at $25 88 per yard, $328,488 50. The actual cost of the residue being 72,360 yards, at the same rate per yard, was $4 88 per yard more than the original estimate, or in the aggregate $353,116 80—the two items amounting to $681,605 30.

The cost of the anchorages was enhanced by an increased size of both, judged proper by the present engineer, and the greater depth of the New-York foundation, owing to the marshy character of the substratum which had to be removed, and by a change in the plan of the anchor plates and chains.

These explanatory details are given in order to show that the increase has been owing to increased solidity and strength given to the structure, and the novelty of the foundations, which are twenty times larger than any pneumatic foundations ever put down before, and consequently without any experience as to the danger to men working in compressed air to a depth of seventy-eight feet below the surface of the river, or to the greater liability to combustion in the caissons from the same circumstance.

MONEYS RECEIVED UP TO JAN. 1, 1876.

From the City of Brooklyn	$3,965,000
From the City of New-York	1,500,000
From private stockholders of the company	349,800
For interest on deposits, rents, wharfage, material sold, &c.	147,645
Total	$5,961,445

THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF 1874, AND THE REORGANIZATION OF THE BRIDGE COMPANY.

By the law of June 5, 1874, it is enacted that when either of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn should by vote of its Common Council accept the provisions of the third section of that act authorizing the issue of bonds of the cities to the amount of $8,000,000, and the payment thereof to the Bridge Company, and the owners of two-thirds of the private stock of the company should accept the provisions of the second section of the act, authorizing the purchase of the rights of any private stockholder in the company, by a Board of Directors, to be appointed on behalf of the two cities, the Board of Directors of the company should consist of twenty members, to be composed of the Mayors and Controllers of the two cities, by virtue of their offices, and eight persons to be appointed by the Mayor and Controller of New-York, with a like number to be appointed by the Mayor and Controller of Brooklyn. The Common Council of New-York never voted to accept those provisions, but the Common Council of Brooklyn did vote to accept them on the 20th of August, 1874, and on the 28th day of September, 1874, the owners of two-thirds of the private stock of the company accepted the provisions of the second section of the act, by an instrument in writing, duly recorded in the offices of the Registers of the City and County of New-York, and of the County of Kings, respectively; by which action the provisions for the appointment of a new board of Directors of the company became operative, and the following persons were appointed such Directors by the Mayor and Controller of the City of New-York, viz.: James M. McLean, Lloyd Aspinwall, Francis B. Thurber, Abram S. Hewitt, John Riley, Charles J. Canda, James M. Motley, Lawrence Turnure; and by the Mayor and Controller of the City of Brooklyn, viz.: Henry C. Murphy, Thomas Carroll, James S. T. Stranahan, George L. Nichols, David M. Stone, William C. Kingsley, William Marshall, Samuel Booth, all of whom entered upon their duties on the 17th of February, 1875.

THE NEW BOARD.

The new Board of Directors, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the act of 1874, purchased on the 24th day of May, 1875, the rights of all the private stockholders on the basis prescribed by the act, and as shown in the accompanying Schedule A, giving them the obligations of the company, payable on the 24th of November last, which obligations are still outstanding; whereupon the private stockholders were entirely retired from the company.

By the act of May 14, 1875, chapter 300, of the laws of that year, upon the retirement of the private stockholders the Bridge Company was dissolved, and all the property and effects thereof vested in the two cities, and the bridge was declared by such dissolution to be a public work, to be [illegible] two-thirds of the expense thereof and of all the liabilities of the company to be borne by the City of Brooklyn, and one-third by the City of New-York. And it was further provided by the act that a Board of Trustees should be appointed, consisting, in connection with the Mayors and Controllers of the two cities, by virtue of their offices, of eight persons, to be appointed by the Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York, and a like number by the Mayor, Controller, and City Auditor of the City of Brooklyn, for the purpose of managing and constructing the bridge, with the obligation of paying all the debts and liabilities of the company. The following persons were accordingly appointed Trustees by the authorities of New-York, viz.: James M. McLean, Lloyd Aspinwall, Francis B. Thurber, Abram S. Hewitt, John Riley, Charles J. Canda, James M. Motley, Lawrence Turnure. And the following by the authorities of Brooklyn: Henry C. Murphy, Thomas Carroll, James S. T. Stranahan, William C. Kingsley, William Marshall, Henry W. Slocum, Isaac Van Anden, William B. Leonard, all of whom accepted the appointment and entered upon its duties on the 9th of June, 1875. Since then Charles J. Canda, appointed one of the Commissioners of Rapid Transit in New-York, has resigned, and his place has been filled by Jenkins Van Schaick, Esq., and the place of Isaac Van Anden, Esq., from Brooklyn, has become vacant by his death, and is not yet filled.

The Trustees, thus charged as a special public authority with the construction of the bridge and payment of the debts and liabilities of the company, were empowered by the act of 1875, before mentioned, to call from time to time upon the two cities, by request made to the Mayor and Controller thereof, respectively, for such sums as they should deem proper, in the proportions above mentioned, "not exceeding in all $8,000,000, and not exceeding $1,000,000 in any one year from the City of New-York, and $2,000,000 in any one year from the City of Brooklyn, until the bridge should be completed and open for public travel, and the debts and liabilities incurred therefor should be fully paid," to meet which the two cities were respectively authorized and required to issue bonds and pay the proceeds to the Trustees.

In accordance with their duties and powers, the Trustees, on the 9th of June, 1875, called upon the two cities, as required by the act, for an installment of $1,500,000—$1,000,000 thereof from the City of Brooklyn and $500,000 from the City of New-York—part of their respective quotas of the $8,000,000 authorized by the act; and they proceeded with every diligence in the construction of the bridge. But although the City of Brooklyn promptly complied with the requisition the City of New-York as yet has not done so, and in consequence the Trustees have forborne to make any further call, and have been unable to discharge their obligations. In order to a correct understanding of the nature and extent of the outstanding liabilities of the Trustees, including all those to arise under contracts in course of fulfillment, a list is hereunto annexed marked B.

In conclusion, I may add that if the means be promptly furnished the bridge can be entirely finished and open for public travel, and begin to be remunerative in the Summer or Fall of 1878. True economy, in the prosecution of the work, is to push it forward, with all the speed that a due regard to its proper construction will permit. Money as well as land and materials are now cheap, and will combine to reduce its cost below the estimate; while, on the other hand, delay will add to the cost by the accumulation of interest on the amount already expended in proportion to its extent. And I may be allowed further to say that this work is not, as sometimes urged, one of a purely sectional character. It will open a new thoroughfare for half a million of people to the centre of business and intelligence in this great Metropolis of the nation—where it is already fixed by the erection of public buildings, both national and municipal, and by grand edifices devoted by private enterprise to financial, telegraphic, and journalistic purposes. It will practically unite the two cities, and contribute to the convenience, comfort, and safety of that portion of the community which will use it in their daily avocations, and be a worthy monument of the foresight as well as the greatness of New-York. If made perfectly free for travel it will yet be self-sustaining, and without expense in the future for its maintenance, by receipts of the railway, which will carry over it for a trifling charge such as may be disposed to avail themselves of it; while the entire cost to the City of New-York will not, in any possible contingency, including all the "vast sums" already contributed, amount to $5,000,000. Respectfully submitted,

HENRY C. MURPHY.

The board then adjourned.

BUSINESS COMPLICATIONS.

LARGE SALE OF A BANKRUPT STOCK OF STRAW GOODS AT LOW PRICES—ASSIGNMENTS AND PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. Samuel Shethar, the Assignee of Vyse & Co., the large straw goods dealers at No. 537 Broadway, who failed last June, sold the stock of the firm, consisting of a miscellaneous assortment of straw hats, braids, and unmanufactured straw material, at auction yesterday, at No. 132 Church street. The stock was inventoried at $90,000, but the amount realized will be very small in proportion. The prices obtained were very low, some of the straw hats selling at half a cent apiece. The property of the firm at Foxboro, Mass., known as the Union Straw Works, consisting of three factories and nine houses, was sold at auction on Monday. It was valued at $750,000, but the price obtained was only $199,000. The property was held by William J. Cook & Co., who have a secured claim for $203,000.

A meeting of the creditors of Richard Worthington, books, at No. 750 Broadway, was held yesterday before Register Williams, at No. 4 Warren street. Fifteen creditors were present, and elected William L. Allison, of No. 128 Nassau street, Assignee. Among the claims proved were the following: National Exchange Bank of Boston, $14,400 13; Boston National Bank, $6,943 95; National Bank of Redemption, Boston, $4,749 07; P. R. Worthington, $4,676; Patrick Donohue, Boston, $4,103 97; Peter Leitch, $4,000; Elizabeth Sproule, $3,200; W. L. Allison, $2,926 80. The liabilities are estimated at $50,000.

Strauss, Lehman & Co., importers of laces, silks, and dry-goods, who suspended last October, with liabilities amounting to $450,000, have compromised with their creditors at fifty cents, gold, on the dollar, on an average of six months' time, and have resumed business. The greater part of their liabilities were held by creditors in Europe, and the negotiations would have been completed in November but for the fact that their acceptances in Europe were not taken up, not being due. Mr. Morris Tusker, the Assignee, has been released from his trust.

The creditors of Kirchner & O'Neill, carpenters, at No. 438 East Tenth street, held a meeting yesterday before Register Dayton, at No. 322 Broadway. Eight creditors proved their claims, and elected Matthew J. Kelly, the present Assignee under the State law, as Assignee in bankruptcy. Among the creditors whose claims were admitted are the following: A. B. Woodruff & Co., $6,427; J. J. Kennell, $2,000; W. T. Youngs, $1,642; G. L. Schuyler, $1,415. The liabilities amount to $50,000, and the nominal assets are about thirty thousand dollars.

A meeting of the creditors of Reuck & Bruen, dealers in fruit at No. 184 Washington street, who suspended a few weeks ago, will be held to-day before Register Williams, at No. 4 Warren street, to take action on the offer of the firm for a compromise on the basis of twenty cents on the dollar. There are eighty-two creditors, and the firm expect that two-thirds of them will accept the proposition.

Proceedings in bankruptcy have been taken against Emanuel M. Obreight and Simon Weil, manufacturers of shirts at No. 84 Leonard street, by a number of their creditors, and a warrant has been issued against their property. Register Isaiah T. Williams, of No. 4 Warren street, has been assigned to take charge of the matter.

In the assignment of August Stoecklein to Peter Lenk the liabilities are stated to be $6,419 41, the nominal assets $3,501 61, and the real assets $1,041 75. A bond in the penalty of $1,500 was ordered from the Assignee.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY.

PLAN OF REORGANIZATION ADOPTED BY THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

A meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of the New-Jersey Midland Railway was held yesterday, at No. 113 Broadway, for the purpose of carrying out the following plan of reorganization, which has received the approval of the holders of $1,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds:

First—After the foreclosure and purchase of the road by the first mortgage bond holders, the Board of Directors of the new company shall be authorized to make a first mortgage debt not to exceed $350,000, to be used only in paying the Receiver's certificates authorized by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, if such certificates shall be issued to put and keep the road in order, pay for rights of way and necessary rolling stock, but no further amount of said $350,000 shall be issued than shall be sufficient to pay said certificates actually issued, or the necessary expenditures for which they were authorized.

Second—There shall be issued to the holders of the present first mortgage bonds new bonds for the amount of their bonds and accrued interest to the date of reorganization, having thirty years to run, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, principal and interest payable in gold; the interest if earned; if earned in part and not in full, it shall be paid in cash so far as earned, and the balance in a scrip, entitled to redemption, with cumulative dividend of seven per cent. before any dividend shall be paid on income bonds and stock.

Third—Issue, to the holders of the present first mortgage bonds, stock, dollar for dollar, to the amount of their bonds, which stock is to be attached to and not to be separated from said bonds, and which stock shall control the company, and after providing for the interest on the prior incumbrances hereinbefore mentioned shall be entitled to dividends when earned.

Mr. J. Wyman Jones proposed that the plan be amended so as to admit the second mortgage bondholders. He moved the adoption of the following resolution, which was carried:

Resolved, That the plan of reorganization be amended as follows:

"Give to the bondholders of the second bonds who shall deposit their bonds under this plan "Income bonds" for the principal and interest of their bonds having forty years to run, and entitled to interest thereon, not to exceed seven per cent. out of such surplus of net income of the road as remains, after paying the interest coupons and scrip on prior incumbrances mentioned in the foregoing sections, and before any dividends are declared on the capital stock hereinafter mentioned, said income bonds to be subject to an assessment of one-fourth of one per cent. for the expenses of reorganization."

The following committee was appointed to carry out the plan as amended:

F. A. Potts, J. S. Wood, Henry Marks, I. Warren, Jr., J. Wyman Jones, T. W. Hammond, D. F. Nichols, Remington Vernam, David Pambleton, Judge I. R. Daggers, [illegible] H. Alden, William Evans, Recorder R. E. Taylor, B. Williams, and H. R. Irving.

The meeting then adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

THE CORN-FIELD MURDER.

EVIDENCE OF RUBENSTEIN'S GUILT—A WITNESS WHO SAW HIM WITH THE GIRL JUST BEFORE THE DEED WAS PROBABLY COMMITTED—THE GIRL'S CRIES FOR HELP.

There was another large crowd at the Kings County Court-house, yesterday, where the trial of Rubenstein for the murder of Sara Alexander was in progress. J. L. Alexander, brother of the murdered girl, was recalled and cross-examined at considerable length. The prisoner told witness that "some loafers might have dragged his sister off to some country place and killed her." Witness said that Rubenstein's father asked him if he was sure that the prisoner killed deceased, and he told him he knew nothing about it. Louis Rubenstein, a brother of the prisoner, testified as to the different hours of the day of Sunday, Dec. 12, when he saw his brother Pesach and where he saw him; he first saw him in the store, No. 83 Bayard street, New-York, at 2 P. M., and saw him again at the same place at 4 o'clock, and again at 5; witness went to a party at the synagogue in Ludlow street, with his father, and when he returned, at 8 o'clock, saw Pesach again. An advertisement describing the murdered girl, written by the prisoner for her brother J. L. Alexander, on the Monday following the murder, was read to the jury by an interpreter. Solomon Bachloch said he met the prisoner in Canal street, near Essex, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, and had a conversation with him about the dream he had had; prisoner said the dream pictured the girl to him precisely as she was found. The sensation of the day was the testimony of Solomon Kreaman, who testified, through an interpreter, that he lived at No. 84 Lorrimer street, Brooklyn, E. D.; witness left the Jewish Cemetery at Cypress Hills at 4:30, on the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 12, and walked to East New-York; on Dec. 9, he saw Pesach N. Rubenstein on an East New-York car, but had no conversation with him; on Dec. 12 he met him again near the toll-gate, on the plank-road; he had a young girl with him; "that is the man sitting there," said he, pointing to the prisoner; the girl had on a gray shawl; it was between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening; witness asked the prisoner where he was going, and he replied that he was going to find a place for his cousin; witness remarked that he thought it unnecessary for him to be out so late in the evening for that purpose; witness asked the girl for her residence, which she gave him, and he told her he would find her a place; he then passed on, and finally thought that perhaps there was something wrong, and he watched them, and saw them get over the fence into the lot, and go toward the corn-field; witness went back about a hundred yards, and heard the girl cry out in a loud, shrill voice, "Fire! Fire! Help! Help! My life is gone!" Witness then took the cars for home; on Monday the noise haunted him, and he thought he ought to do something about it; on Tuesday he went to Jamaica, and on the way there he was informed of the finding of the body of the murdered girl, and went over and identified it as the body of the girl he met on Sunday; when asked why he did not tell, he said he was a poor man, and had to make his living, and was afraid to tell. The witness was cross-examined at considerable length, but his direct examination was not materially shaken. His testimony was not concluded at 3 o'clock, when the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

It is stated that Rubenstein has not taken into his stomach an ounce of nourishment for the past sixty hours, and it is thought that he has fully made up his mind to starve himself to death. His physicians gave it as their opinion last night that if Rubenstein persisted in abstaining from food for sixty hours longer he would die of exhaustion. Efforts have been made during the last two days to force the prisoner to take some nourishing food, but he has steadily refused. He is being closely watched, however, in order to prevent him from committing suicide.

THE REE FORGERY CASE.

The trial of William J. Ree, charged with forging notes of the firm of L. M. Bates & Co., was resumed before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Lyon conducted the case for the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by ex-Recorder Smith, Col. Charles S. Spencer, and Benjamin F. Sawyer. At the opening of court Mr. Lyon called Mr. Levi M. Bates, the head of the firm, who testified that neither the paper on which the notes were made nor the letter purporting to certify to their genuineness were the paper used by his firm. This closed the case for the prosecution. Mr. Smith then called Benjamin F. Sawyer, one of the prisoner's counsel, who testified that during a number of years in which he had acted as legal adviser to Ree, he had become perfectly familiar with his penmanship, and was positive that the alleged forgeries were not in the handwriting of the accused. Mr. Smith produced no other evidence, and proceeded to sum up. He reviewed the evidence at great length, and argued in the course of his address of four hours' duration that the prosecution had utterly failed to prove their case, but had, on the contrary, by incontrovertible facts, made out the defense of the prisoner. It had been rendered unnecessary for him to produce any evidence on behalf of the accused, the prosecution having, beyond all doubt, proved his innocence. At the conclusion of the argument for the defense the court adjourned until to-day, when Mr. Lyon will sum up for the prosecution.

SUITS AGAINST COLLECTOR ARTHUR.

The trial of the suit of E. Unkart & Co. against Collector Arthur was begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Wallace. The suit is brought to recover excessive duties claimed to have been levied on certain manufactures of gloves made of silk and cotton. A duty of sixty per cent. was imposed, upon the ground that the gloves were commercially known as silk gloves, and that silk was the component material of chief value. The plaintiff claims that the manufactures were made on frames, and that cotton was the component material of chief value. The case is still on. A. J. Begley and George S. Sedgwick for the plaintiff; Assistant United States District Attorney Tremain for the defense.

At the conclusion of the trial of a patent suit yesterday in the same court, Judge Wallace stole a march upon counsel, and continued the calling of the jury calendar, and eight suits against Collector Arthur for the recovery of alleged excessive duties imposed, were dismissed upon motion of Assistant United States District Attorney Tremain, no one appearing for the prosecution of the suits. The suits dismissed were those of James H. Murray, James P. Cummings, J. Gautier & Co.; Arthur Pickering, Henry J. Baker, Bernard Arnsan, Frederick R. Fowler, John Woodham, and Adam Arnold.

FORGERY BY A BOOK-KEEPER.

Harry M. Tingley, book keeper for Williams, Smith & Co., of Nos. 444 and 446 Broadway, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Kilbreth at the Washington Place Police Court charged with forgery. It appears from the affidavit of the partners of the firm, that on Jan. 25, the prisoner had received a draft for $51 60 from Winslow, Lanier & Co. Entering the amount on the books of the firm, he then forged their indorsement on the back of the draft, and mailed it to William H. Bradford, of Providence, R. I., in payment of a personal debt of long standing. As soon as the latter received the check he sent it for payment to the Second National Bank of Richmond, upon which it was drawn. The Cashier having some doubts of the genuineness of the indorsement, sent the draft to a bank in New-York. The latter institution in order to protect itself immediately sent the paper to Williams, Smith & Co., who, detecting the forgery, reported the case to Superintendent Walling, at the Police Head-quarters. The latter intrusted the case to Detectives O'Connell and Stillwell, who, on Wednesday last, arrested the prisoner. After the arrest he confessed his guilt, and also admitted a number of other thefts, amounting to $1,500. He was committed in default of $2,000 bail to answer.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Smith vs. Hart.—Allowance of $150 granted to plaintiff. Allowance to other side denied. Memorandum.

Malcolm vs. Evans.—Opinion.

McGuiness vs. Malcolm.—Memorandum.

Matter of Ward, Matter of Ward.—Orders as settled.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Lawrence.

Dummer vs. King.—Memorandum of decision on motion to resettle case.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Jones, &c., vs. Roach.—Case ordered on file.

By Judge Sanford.

Booth vs. Robinson et al.—Decree signed.

Orders Granted.—Cary vs. Fox; Wheelwright vs. Grise; Meyer vs. Clark et al.; National Broadway Bank vs. Phillips, &c.; Brassington vs. Brennan; Schesty vs. Harter et al.; Conant vs. National Ice Company; Gomblot vs. Hazard.

Wehle vs. Conner.—Undertaking approved.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—In the Court of Appeals today the following business was transacted: No. 161, Foster Morse, appellant, vs. Roman H. Gleason, impleaded, &c., respondent; argued by A. J. Parker, of counsel for appellant, and by J. I. Werner, for respondent. No. 162, Mortimer A. Helms, appellant, vs. Johnson V. Goodwill, respondent; argued by W. H. Henderson, of counsel for appellant, and by Frank W. Stevens, for respondent. No. 164, Lucius N. Bishop, appellant, vs. Francis Barton, respondent; submitted. No. 166, Ebenezer S. B. Briggs et al., appellants, vs. Thomas M. Partridge et al. respondents; argued by E. D. McCarthy, of counsel for appellants, and by William F. Shepherd for respondents. No. 146, Jedediah H. Lathrop et al., respondents, vs. Moses B. Bramhall et al., appellants; argued by Waldo Hutchins, of counsel for appellants, and by Charles F. Southmayd for respondents.

The following is the Day Calendar Court of Appeals, for Friday, Feb. 4: Nos. 142, 19, 135, 152, 163, 151, 168, and 172.

COURT NOTES.

Judge McAdam, in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday discharged the order of arrest heretofore issued against ex-Alderman Shandley, it appearing that the latter's salary while in office was not more than sufficient to provide for himself and family.

Mr. John D. Coughlin, the newly-appointed Clerk of the Marine Court, paid to the Controller yesterday $1,261 65, fees received by him as Clerk of the Court during the month of January, 1876. The amount paid for the month of January, 1875, was $282 50.

In the Burke-Gardiner case, on trial before Judge Van Hoesen, in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas, William G. Cook summed up for the defense yesterday, and A. R. H. Dawson began his summing up for the plaintiff. The case will probably be given to the jury to-day.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Wallace, in the suits of Lorin Ingersoll against Dunham & Stoutenburgh, Musgrave & Son, and the Walton Brothers, to recover damages for the alleged infringement of a patent of E. A. Heath, for self-righting metallic cuspadors, the jury, by direction of the court, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, thus establishing his title.

James Coffee, a shoemaker, aged twenty-three, residing at No. 10 Hamilton street, was committed at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, for trial at the Court of General Sessions, on a charge of stealing two coats, worth $28, from the clothing store of Schlesinger & Co., No. 146 Bowery. He was detected in the act of stealing them, and threw them away while being pursued.

Officer John Fay, of the Fifth Precinct, charged Thomas Feeney yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, with keeping lottery offices at No. 184 West street and No. 204 Chambers street. A large number of lottery tickets of the "Henry Extra Class" and the "Kentucky Extra Class," signed "Simmons, Dickinson & Co.," and having at the bottom, "Beware of bogus lotteries," "Beware of counterfeit and altered drawings," were seized on the premises. Feeney gave $500 bail to appear for trial.

On Wednesday afternoon, while John Delaney, of No. 10 Charles lane, was walking with James Kelley, who was slightly intoxicated, the latter suddenly turned upon him and struck him a blow in the face, which knocked him down. Kelley immediately helped him to his feet again, but in the operation robbed him of $15 in bank-notes. At the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, Kelley denied the theft, notwithstanding the fact that the money had been found on his person by the officer who arrested him. He was committed to answer, in default of $1,500 bail.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The following cases were argued in the United States Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 135.—*Lathrop vs. Drake et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—The question in this case is whether the court below had jurisdiction to try the cause, both parties being residents of the State. The case was between the assignee in bankruptcy of one Adams, and the appellees. The assignee and the bankrupt were residents of the Western District of the State, and the appellees of the Eastern District. The court below decided that the residence of the parties was not such as to confer jurisdiction, and dismissed the complaint, which was in the name of the Assignee. It is here contended that the Bankrupt act gives the District Courts jurisdiction in all cases for the collection of assets, and vests a general superintendence of all bankruptcy proceedings in the Circuit Court. Hence, the court had jurisdiction and should have tried the cause. It is also said that, as the appellees, as defendants below, had answered, denying the equities of the bill, and the case was upon its merits, the question of jurisdiction could not be raised and disposed of orally, as was done here; that it should have been raised by plea. D. C. Harrington and F. C. Brewster for appellant, and W. H. Armstrong for appellee.

No. 137.—*Maxwell vs. The District of Columbia.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District. Maxwell sought to recover of the District for injuries received by him by falling into an unguarded excavation across the sidewalk, on the north side of G street, in March, 1872, while the Board of Public Works were carrying on its improvements in Washington. It appears that Maxwell is a Surgeon in the Navy, who, having occasion to visit a patient on a route he had constantly traversed, fell into the pit, which had been opened since his last visit to the patient, and was without lights or barriers. On the trial the court instructed the jury that the burden of proof was on the plaintiff to show that he was guilty of no negligence contributing to the accident, and that the negligence leading to it was exclusively that of the persons in charge of the work in progress; also, that if the plaintiff knew of the progress of the work by its public notoriety, and could have gone another and safe course, and he chose to take the route which led to the excavation, providing himself with no light, he could not recover. It is here insisted that these instructions were error; that proof of contributory negligence is a matter of defense to be made by the defendant, and is not on the plaintiff, and that the public should have been notified of the excavation by guards and lights. Sands & Hoban for plaintiff in error, and E. L. Stanton for defendant.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Deening vs. Lalor.	300	Phillips, &c., vs. Cudlipp.
89	Macy vs. Lane.	308	Dunham, &c., vs. Pittsburg & W. Co.
94	Goodbridge vs. Lane, &c.	318	Morange vs. Vogel, &c.
176	Muller vs. Cruger.	320	Stoltz vs. Cantrell.
269	Cameron, &c., vs. Keeley.	321	Newman vs. Dickson, &c.
278	Metropolitan Savings B'k vs. Fitzsimons.	322	Van Valkenburg vs. Chappell, &c.
284	Heatherton vs. Heatherton.	323	Radford, &c., vs. Darell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

William J. Ree, forgery, continued.
Joseph Grant, felonious assault and battery.
Charles McCormack, Frederick Dever, burglary.
William Monroe, William Gardue, misdemeanor.
Peter Smith, petit larceny.
Joseph Bauer, petty larceny.
John Cochran, Morris Fitzgerald, John White, Matthew Manning, Peter Eagan, James Fitzgerald, William Watson, cruelty to animals.
John Guilary, cruelty to animals.

ATTEMPTED ARSON IN JERSEY CITY.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Hyatt, of the Jersey City Police, noticed a fire breaking through the roof of James Brady's furniture store, at No. 16 Newark avenue. He at once gave the alarm, and in a few moments Chief Farrier and several policemen arrived. They ascended to the upper floor, but found no fire. They discovered, however, a scuttle-hole leading to the attic, and on looking through they discovered that an attempt had been made to destroy the building. There were three heaps of paper saturated with kerosene in various parts of the attic, and in the centre of each heap of paper was a piece of wax candle, lighted. One of the pieces of candle had burned down to and ignited the paper, the flame from which had burned through the roof. The other two heaps of paper would have caught in a few moments. The fire was extinguished and an officer was sent for Brady. He soon arrived with his clerk, William Donnelly, and both were placed under arrest. Subsequently the parties were arraigned before Judge Keese at the First District Police Court, when Chief Farrier made charges against Brady, and exhibited several scraps of paper which he had taken from the fire, and which were principally remnants of circulars issued by Baxter & Co., No. 684 Broadway, New-York. He also testified that he had examined Brady's stock, which he valued at $1,000 or $1,200, and upon which Brady had three policies of insurance for $1,000 each in the Etna of Hartford and Etna and Niagara of New-York, and another for $500 in a Newark company. The prisoner was held to bail in $5,000 to answer a charge of arson, and Donohue was held in $500 as a witness. Both furnished bail. An attempt was made to fire the store two months ago.

THE LONG ISLAND SHELL-FISHERIES.

The law recently enacted by the Suffolk County Board of Supervisors to prevent Connecticut fishermen from taking shell-fish on the Long Island side of the Sound is for some reason unpopular with the residents of Shelter Island, and a few days ago they exhibited their hostility to it in a curious manner. Frank White, George Dunbar, and James Preston, from New-London, were arrested for taking clams in West Neck Creek, and taken before Justice S. B. Nicoll, at the Town Hall. A jury was summoned, and a constable was sent after the only witness, but he had mysteriously disappeared. Two juries in succession failed to agree, but the next morning a third one found Dunbar alone guilty, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of $50, which, however, was subsequently reduced to $10, and a watch was pledged for it, when a crowd of Shelter Islanders contributed the amount, and at low tide a party of thirty or forty went to West Neck Creek, caught fifty bushels of clams, put them on board the New-Londoners' boat, and started them on their way rejoicing.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

The Board of Police held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, when, on motion of Commissioner Erhardt, a resolution was adopted that each member of the Police force other than those performing post duty shall, on the order of the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Discipline, make daily reports of his proceedings upon blanks, and under instructions, approved by said committee. President Smith then offered a resolution dismissing from the force Police Surgeon Francis A. Thomas, of the Sixteenth Surgical District, tried recently for neglect of duty, which was adopted, and Dr. Samuel K. Lyon was appointed in his place.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000	Un. Pac. S. F..	95⅞	300	North-west. Pf...	62
1900	Western Union..	78	100	do	61⅞
200	do	77⅞	200	do	62
900	do	77¾	200	St. Paul	41⅝
500	do	77⅝	50	do	41¼
1500	do	77½	300	do	41½
100	do....c.	77½	100	do	41⅜
1200	do	77⅝	200	do	41¼
600	do....s3.	77¼	200	do	41⅛
100	do	77⅝	200	do	41
200	Rock Island	108¼	600	St. Paul Pref....c.	75½
100	do	108⅛	100	do	75¼
500	Pacific Mail	37	100	do	75⅛
400	do	37⅛	100	do....b3.	75¼
300	do	37¼	100	N. J. Southern	2
100	do	37⅛	600	Ohio & Miss.	23⅞
200	do....s3.	37	300	do	23¾
300	do	36⅞	600	do	23⅝
500	do	36¾	800	do	23½
500	do	36⅝	800	do	23⅜
2600	do	36½	600	do	23¼
200	do....c.	36½	200	do	23⅛
500	do	36⅜	500	do	23
100	do	36⅝	1200	do	22⅞
200	do....s3.	36⅝	500	do	22¾
100	do....s3.	36½	900	do	22⅝
800	Lake Shore...s3.	67	300	do	22½
200	do....c.	66⅞	200	do	22⅜
400	do	67	800	do	22¼
100	do....c.	67	900	do	22⅜
800	do....s3.	66⅞	800	do	22½
500	do....s3.	66¾	1500	do	22⅝
200	do	66⅝	600	do	22¾
200	do	66½	300	do....c.	22¾
1600	do	66⅝	100	Han. & St. Jo.	21¼
3700	do	66½	100	do	21⅛
1100	do....s3.	66⅜	100	do	21
100	do	66¼	100	H. & St. Jo. Pref.	31½
700	do	66½	100	do	31
200	do	66⅝	100	Mich. Central	61
400	Erie Railway	17	400	do	60½
300	North-western	41½	400	do	60⅜
500	do	41⅝	100	Tol. & Wab.	6
300	do	41½	100	do	5⅞
300	do	41⅜	100	At. & Pac. Pref.	6¼
400	do	40⅞	100	do	6⅛
100	do	40¾	200	do....s3.	6
100	do....s10.	40⅞	200	C., C. & I. C....s3.	5⅛
1000	do	40⅞			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$11,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.b. c.	119¾	$3,500	U. S. 5s, '81, R....b. c.	117⅝
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67....12.	121⅞	5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R....b. c.	116¾
10,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C.	117½	4,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C....b. c.	119⅝
13,000	do....12.	117½			
40,000	do	117⅜			

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Mo. 6s, '77	100¾	50	N.Y.C.&H.b.c.b3.	111½
5,000	Mo. 6s, L'g.bs.	102½	100	do....s3.	111½
5,000	N. Y. State 7s Bounty cou.	104¼	200	Erie....b.c.c.	17⅛
			500	do....s3.	17
12,000	Albany&S.2d.	108	210	C. & P. G'td..b.c.	94¾
3,000	do	108¼	10	do	94½
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. Div.	98½	100	Harlem....b.c.	136½
			100	Un. Pac....b.c.s3.	69½
1,000	do	98½	25	do....b3.	69¾
1,000	C., R. I. & P.7s.	109⅝	300	do	69½
3,000	M. & St. P., I. & M. Div.	92½	100	Michigan Cen.	60¾
			200	do....b.c.s3.	60⅝
6,000	N.W.C.C.G.B.	89	400	do	60⅜
7,000	do	89¼	400	L.S.&M.S....b.c.s3.	66½
3,000	M. & E. 2d.	108¾	180	do	66½
15,000	H.&St.J.8s, C.	83¾	1000	do	66⅝
8,000	do	83½	100	do....c.	66½
1,000	do	83¼	100	do....b3.	66⅝
4,000	L., B. & W. 2d.	11	1600	do....s3.	66½
10,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	103¾	600	do	66⅜
4,000	do	103½	1400	do....s3.	66¼
1,000	D., M. & T. 1st.	100	2100	do	66⅜
1,000	O. & M. 2d.	78⅝	300	do	66½
4,000	do	78	1000	do....s3.	66⅜
1,000	C.&O.1st,c.on.	30⅝	100	Illinois Central	97¾
500	do....small.	27	200	C. & N. W....b.c.c.	41¼
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st..	103¼	18	do	40¾
5,000	Un. P. 7s, L. G.	101¼	500	do	41⅛
7,000	Pac. of Mo. 1st.	88½	300	do....s3.	41
1,000	N. Y. C.6s,'83.	104¼	100	do	40⅞
2,000	C. C.& I. C.1st.	53	400	do	40¾
10,000	do....s20.	52⅝	200	do	40⅝
1,000	C. P. 1st S. Jo. B....b.c.	93½	200	do	40⅜
			100	C. & N. W. Pf...b.c.	62¼
1,000	Tol.,P.&W.2d.	37	100	do....s3.	62
3,000	W.U.T.c.1900.	98⅞	100	do	61¾
15,000	do....b.c.	98⅞	50	C. & R. I....b.c.	108¼
9,000	A.& T.H.2d Pf.	88½	100	do	108½
11,000	L. & N. c. '98..	90	700	C., M. & St. P...b.c.	41
10	Am. Ex. Bank	115	700	do	41⅜
10	Bank of Com.	117¼	200	do	41⅛
10	Fourth N. Bank..	91¾	200	do	41¼
30	do	91½	700	do	40⅞
40	Corn Ex. Bank	135	500	do	41
30	B'nk State of N.Y.	105½	100	do....b3.	41
300	W. U. Tel....b.c.	77½	100	do....s3.	41
400	do	77⅝	100	do	41¼
100	do....c.	77⅝	1000	C.,M.&S.P.Pf.b.c.	75¼
15	do	77⅛	100	Kan. Pac....b.c.	14½
600	do....s3.	77⅝	200	T., W. & W....b.c.	6
1300	do....b3.	77¾	200	do	6⅛
200	do	77⅝	200	do	6¼
400	do....s3.	77½	200	C.,C.,C.& I....b.c.	56½
25	do	77¾	300	do	56
1000	do	77⅝	100	Del. L. & W....b.c.	118⅞
4000	do	77¼	20	do....s3.	119
200	do	77⅛	200	do....b3.	118¾
300	do	77½	5	Chic., B. & Q.	119½
200	do....c.	77½	100	St.L.,I.M.&S..b.c.	20
100	Mar. a.p.	9¾	300	do....b3.	20
25	do....b.c.c.	9	20	Chi. & Alton	104
100	P. M. S. S. Co.	36½	20	do....b.c.	104
1500	do....b.c.	36½	27	P.,F.W.&C.G.b.c.	101
3200	do	36⅝	100	Pac. of Mo....b.c.	14⅛
400	do....c.	36½	100	do	14
300	do	36⅜	25	do	14¼
200	do	36½	100	do	14⅛
200	do....s3.	36⅝	200	do	14
700	do	36¼	200	do	18¾
100	do....c.	36¼	100	H. & St. Jo....b.c.	21½
2200	do	36⅛	100	do	21
1800	do	36	100	H. & St. Jo.Pf. b.c.	31
100	do....c.	36	1200	Ohio & M....b.c.	22¾
100	do....s10.	35⅞	200	do....c.	22⅝
100	do....s3.	36	2600	do	22⅝
1200	do	35⅞	200	do....s3.	22⅝
100	do....c.	35⅞	1100	do....s3.	22½
700	do	35¾	1300	do	22⅜
200	do	35⅞	300	do....c.	22¼
400	do....b3.	36	1000	do	22¼
50	American Ex.	59	100	do	22⅜
12	do....b.c.	58¾	400	do	22½
10	do	59	600	do....b3.	22⅝
100	A. & P. Tel....b.c.	20½	1300	do....b3.	22¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000	Reg. 6s, '81.	122½	200	Lake Shore	66⅝
15,000	U. S. C. 6s, '81.	122¾	100	do....c.	66½
36,000	U.S.5-20R'65n	119¾	100	do	66½
3,500	U.S.5-20R.'67.	121¾	100	do....b3.	66½
2,000	Long I. 1st.	101½	1100	do....s3.	66⅜
20,000	Cen. P. L.G.b3.	98	800	do	66⅜
2,000	M.&St.PCSFb3	84¼	100	do	66¼
400	West. Union....b3.	77⅝	100	do....b3.	66¼
200	do	77½	100	do....s3.	66⅛
100	do....s3.	77⅜	100	do	66
1200	do	77½	600	do	66¼
500	Pacific Mail	35⅞	200	do....b3.	66⅜
500	do	35¾	100	North-west.Pf.s3.	62
400	do....s3.	35⅝	100	do	62½
400	do	35⅝	100	Rock Island	108
300	do	35⅜	600	St. Paul	41⅜
400	do....s3.	35⅜	200	do	41¼
600	do	35⅜	400	do....b3.	41
200	do....s3.	35½	50	Ft. Wayne	101¼
300	do	35⅝	25	Bell. & So. Ill. Pf	19
200	do	35¾	500	Ohio & Miss.	22⅝
200	do	35⅞	100	do....b60.	22¾
800	Erie Railway	17	900	do	22½
100	C. C. C. & Ind.	56	200	do....b3.	22½
13	New-Jersey Cen.	108⅝	300	do....s3.	22⅜
300	North-western	40¾	300	do	22½
200	do	41	1000	do	22⅝
100	do	40¾	100	do....s10.	22⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	119¾	$20,000	U. S. 5s, R., '81	117½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	A.D. & I.Co.7s.	102	1000	W.Union Tel.b.c.	77½
1,000	C. & N.W.con.	101	300	do	77⅝
3,000	N. W. C. C. G..	89¼	100	do	77½
7,000	N.J.C.1st,new.	115	100	do....s3.	77⅜
6,000	N.J.C.1st.con.	111	500	Ch. & R. I....b. c.	108
5,000	M.&S.P.,C.&M.	94½	100	Cle. & P. guar.	95
1,000	Mich. So. S. F.	108	300	do	94¾
5,000	C. Pac. S. F.	96	200	do....b. c.	95
2,000	Lou.&N.con.'98	90	15	do	94¾
2,000	Cl.&P.con.S.F.	109	100	Tol., W. & W.b. c.	6⅛
1,500	Cle.&P.4th M.	101⅝	100	C.& N. W. b. c.s3.	40⅞
10	Corn Ex. Bank	135	100	do	41
100	Quicksilver M'g.	17½	1700	do	41
20	U. S. Express	61	100	do	41¼
50	Amer. Exp...b. c.	58¾	300	do....c.	41¼
90	do	58½	300	do	41⅜
134	Adams Exp..b. c.	107½	300	do....b3.	41½
100	P.M. S.S. Co.b.c.c.	35⅞	100	do....c.	41⅜
500	do	35⅞	100	do....s3.	41⅜
400	do	35¾	200	C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.s3.	62⅜
500	do	35⅝	100	do	62⅜
800	do....b3.	35¾	200	do	62⅝
300	do....s5.	35¾	200	C.,M.& St.P..b. c.	41¼
2800	do	35⅝	400	do	41⅜
800	do....s3.	35½	100	do....s3.	41¼
1400	do	35⅝	100	do	41⅜
200	Erie R'way.b.c.b3.	17	600	do	41½
100	Mich. Cen....b. c.	60¾	400	do	41⅝
100	L. Sh. & M. So.b.c.	66½	500	C.,M.&S.P. Pf.b.c.	75⅞
100	do....s4.	66⅝	24	Chic., B. & Q.b. c.	119
600	do	66⅜	200	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	22⅝
100	do	66⅛	100	do....b3.	22⅜
100	do	66¼	100	do....s3.	22½
800	do	66⅜	600	do	22⅝
25	do	66⅝	1700	do	22¼
1200	do	66⅝	100	Han. & St. Jo.b.c.	20⅞
500	do	66¼	100	C.,C.& I. C.b.c.c.	5¼
100	do	66⅝	20	Alb. & Sus...b. c.	103
1000	do....s3.	66⅛	200	Pac. R. of Mo.b. c.	13⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s,R.'81.	122½	100	Rock Island	108
50,000	U. S. 5s,R.'81.	117½	200	Lake Shore....s3.	66½
5,000	D. Col. 3.65s..	70	200	do....b3.	66⅝
5,000	S. Pac.Bds.Mo.	67½	600	do	66⅝
2,000	U. P. 1st	103⅜	500	do....s3.	66⅝
1,000	C.& O.1st,c.on.	30¾	100	do....b3.	66⅜
10,000	Can.So.1st.b3.	70	300	do	66¾
5,000	do	70	500	do....s3.	66⅝
15	Del. & Hud.	120	300	do	66⅝
600	Erie Railway	17	600	do	66½
1700	Western Union..	77⅝	100	St. Paul Pref.	76
300	do....b3.	77⅝	400	do	76⅛
400	do	77½	500	St. Paul	41⅜
300	do	77⅜	100	do....b3.	41¾
60	Pittsburg	95	100	do	41⅝
10	N. J. Central	109	100	do....s5.	41¾
200	Pacific Mail..b3.	35¼	100	do....s3.	41⅝
100	do....b3.	35⅞	300	do	41¾
500	do....s3.	35⅞	100	do	41¾
100	do	35⅞	100	Pac. R. of Mo.b3.	13¾
1800	do	35¾	100	do	13¾
200	do....s30.	35½	100	Tol. & Wab.	6⅛
300	do	35⅜	300	do	6
100	North-western	41⅜	100	do	6⅛
200	do....b3.	41½	100	do	6¼
100	North-western Pf.	62⅝	100	Ohio & Miss.	22⅝
200	do	62¾	2200	do	22¾
100	do....s3.	62¾	400	do....b3.	22¾

THURSDAY, Feb. 3—P. M.

The stock market was weak in tone to-day, and a still further decline in prices was established. In the late dealings there was a sharp rally in the Western Railroad shares, North-western and St. Paul, and the strength developed by these shares led to a partial recovery in the general list. The improvement in the Granger stocks was due to reports that private advices had been received from Madison to the effect that the Railroad Committee of the Wisconsin Legislature had agreed to report favorably a bill repealing the more obnoxious features of the Potter law. The early decline in prices ranged from ¼ to 1⅞ ₱ cent., and was most pronounced in Pacific Mail, Ohio and Mississippi, Lake Shore, Western Union, North-western, and St. Paul. Pacific Mail touched 35⅜, Ohio and Mississippi 22¼, Lake Shore, 66⅛; Western Union, 77¼, and Michigan Central, 60⅜, with a recovery in the late dealings of ¼@½ ₱ cent. North-western common declined to 40⅝, and preferred to 61¾, the former closing at 41½ and the latter at 62¾. St. Paul common declined to 40⅞, and preferred to 75, with a later rise to 41¾ and 76⅛. Hannibal and St. Joseph and Missouri Pacific were ⅜ and ½ ₱ cent. lower. Erie sold at 17@17⅛, and Union Pacific at 69½. Pittsburg declined to 94¾ and closed at 95. New-York Central fell off to 111½, but other investment shares were firm. Among Express stocks Adams was strong, and closed at 107¾@108¼.

The money market was exceedingly easy throughout the day, and the closing rates to borrowers on call were 3@4 ₱ cent., comparatively little business having been transacted above 5 ₱ cent. The amount of National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $700,000.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities firm, Consols being ⅛ ₱ cent. higher at 94⅛@94¼ for money, and 94⅜ for the account. United States bonds were without important change. The Bank of England gained £109,000 sterling for the week ending Wednesday, but the proportion of its reserve to liabilities is 42⅝ per cent. against 43⅛ last week. To-day £11,000 went into the Bank on balance. The minimum rate of discount continues at 4 per cent., money at the Stock Exchange being 3½ per cent. on Government securities. The increase in specie by the Bank of France for the week was 19,660,000 francs. The Sterling Exchange market was dull. The asking rates of the bankers remain at $4 86 and $4 89½, with actual business at $4 85½ and $4 88¾@$4 89. Gold opened at 113, which was the only registered quotation all day. On gold loans the rates were 2 to 4 per cent. for carrying. At San Francisco to-day $9,000 coin and $20,000 bullion was shipped for the East.

There was a brisk inquiry for Government bonds from home investors, and the market was firm. Railroad mortgages were fairly active, but in the early dealings prices generally showed a decline of ¼@¾ ₱ cent. as compared with yesterday. The strongest issues were Central and Union Pacifics, St. Paul, and North-western. State bonds continue quiet and firm.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1876.

Gold receipts	$267,900 32
Gold payments	1,715,430 65
Gold balance	47,859,297 35
Currency receipts	641,155 85
Currency payments	742,392 56
Currency balance	37,052,826 66
Customs	225,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 3.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	113	113
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117½	117⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	122	121⅜
Bills on London	$4 85½	$4 85½
New-York Central	112	111½
Rock Island	108¼	108
Pacific Mail	37	35⅝
St. Paul	41⅜	41¾
St. Paul Preferred	75½	76⅛
Lake Shore	67⅛	66⅝
North-western	41¼	41½
North-western Preferred	62⅝	62¾
Western Union	78	77⅜
Union Pacific	69⅞	69⅛
Toledo and Wabash	6	6¼
Delaware, Lack. and Western	118⅞	118⅞
New-Jersey Central	108½	108½
Panama	133	133
Erie	17⅛	17
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅞	22¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅜	5¼
Harlem	136½	136½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	111½	111½	150
Harlem	136½	136½	100
Erie	17⅛	17	2,430
Lake Shore	67	66⅛	30,000
Wabash	6¼	5⅞	1,400
North-western	41⅝	40⅝	9,000
North-western Preferred	62¾	61¾	1,800
Rock Island	108¼	108	1,150
Milwaukee and St. Paul	41¾	40⅞	8,750
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	76⅛	75	2,900
Pittsburg	95	94¾	895
Del., Lack. and Western	118⅞	118¾	320
Michigan Central	61	60⅜	1,700
Illinois Central	97¾	97¾	100
Union Pacific	69½	69½	450
C., C., C. and I.	56½	56	600
C., C. and Ind. Central	5¼	5⅛	300
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21¼	20⅞	700
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	31½	31	300
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅞	22¼	31,300
Missouri Pacific	14⅛	13⅝	1,125
Atlantic and Pacific Pf.	6¼	6⅛	400
Western Union	78	77¼	21,300
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	20½	20½	100
Pacific Mail	37¼	35⅜	34,500
Quicksilver	17½	17½	100
Iron Mountain	20	20	400
Adams Express	107¾	107½	100
New-Jersey Southern	2	2	100
Kansas Pacific	14½	14½	100
United States Express	61¾	61¾	100
Total sales			151,685

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 5s	125	125½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	122⅜	122½
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122½	122¾
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	114½	..
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	114½	..
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118	118⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg.	119⅝	119⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup.	119⅝	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121¾	122
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121¾	121⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123	123½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123	123⅜
United States 10-40s, registered	116⅝	116⅞
United States 10-40s, coupons	119⅝	119⅞
United States 5s, 1881, registered	117⅜	117⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	117⅜	117½

*Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $394,000 for interest and $434,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$24,810,000
Gold balances	1,211,256
Currency balances	1,686,870

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$74,647,548
Currency balances	3,738,380
Gold exchanges	8,243,325
Gold balances	1,367,829

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	30	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n.	104¼
Alabama 5s, '86	30½	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	116
Alabama 8s, '86	30½	N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87	116
Ark. 6s, Funded	40	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83	116
Ark.7s.L.R.&F.S.iss.	15	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	117
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	15	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17
A.7s,L.R.,P.B.&N.O.	15	N. C. 6s, April&Oct.	17
Ark.7s,M.O.& R.Riv.	15	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.&J.	54
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R.	15	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O.	54
Connecticut 6s	106	N.C.6s,do.,c.off.J.&J.	40
Georgia 6s	92	N.C.6s,do.,c.o. A.&O.	40
Georgia 7s, new bds.	103	N. C. Fund. act, '66.	10
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	101	N. C. Fund. act, '68.	10
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	101	N. C. new bds., J.&J.	9
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. new bds., A.&O.	8½
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77.	102	N. C. Sp. tax, cl. 1	3
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79.	102	N. C. Sp. tax, cl. 2	2¾
Illinois War Loan	102	N. C. Sp. tax, cl. 3	2¾
Kentucky 6s	102	Ohio 6s, '81	105
Louisiana 6s	43	Ohio 6s, '86	110
Louisiana 6s, new bs.	43	Rhode Island 6s	106
La. 6s, n. float'g d'bt.	43	South Carolina 6s	36
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	43	S. C. 6s, Jan.& July.	37
La. 6s, Levee bonds.	43	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	37
La. 8s, Levee bonds.	33	S. C. Fund. act, '66	37
La.8s, Levee bs. of '75.	43	S. C. L. C.,'89, J. & J.	38
La.8s, Lev. bs. of 1910.	11	S. C. L. C.,'89, A.& O.	38
Michigan 5s, '78-9	102	S. C. 7s of '88	39
Michigan 6s, '83	102	S. C. Non-fund. bds.	4½
Michigan 7s, '90	110	Tennessee 6s, old	47
Mo. 6s, due in '76	100¼	Tennessee 6s, new	45½
Mo. 6s, due in '77	100¾	Tenn. 6s, new, n. s.	45½
Mo. 6s, due in '78	100½	Texas 10s of '76	102½
Mo. 6s, due in '79	100½	Virginia 6s, old	37
Mo. 6s, due in '80	100½	Virginia 6s, new, '66.	38
F'd'g bs., due '94-5.	102½	Virginia 6s, new, '67.	38
L.bs., due '81 to '91 inc.	102½	Va. 6s, Cons. bds.	75
As. or Univ., due '92.	102	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup.	69
Han.&St. Jo., due '76.	100½	Va. 6s, Cons. 2d ser.	42
Han.&St. Jo., due '86.	101½	Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	9
Han.&St. Jo., due '87.	101½	D. of Col. 3.65s, 1924.	69⅜
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n.	104		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	114¾	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d.	102½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	108	M.So.&N.I.S.F.7₱c.	108
Boston, H. & E. 1st.	19¼	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	106
Bos., H. & D. guar.	19	Clev. & Tol. n. bds.	105
B.,C.R.&M.1st,7s,G.	41½	Clev., P. & A. o. bs.	102½
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	30⅜	Clev., P. & A. n. bs.	104¼
Ches. & O. 6s, Ex. C.	27	Detroit, M. & T. bs.	100
Chi. & Alt. Sin. Fd.	100	Buff. & E. new bds.	104½
Chi. & Alt. 1st	113	Buff. & State Line 7s.	102½
Chi. & Alt. Income.	106	Lake Shore Div. bs.	104
Joliet & Chicago 1st.	107	L. Shore Con. R. 1st.	104½
St. L., Jack. & C. 1st.	101	L. Shore Con. R. 2d.	97
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st.	114½	Marietta & Cin. 1st.	107
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s	108	Mich.Cen.C.7s, '1902.	103½
Chi., R.I.&Pac.1st,7s.	109⅝	Mich.Cen. Equip. bs.	85
C.R.I.&P.S.F.I.6s,'95	98	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	104
Cen. R. of N. J.1st,n.	114	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	101½
Cen. R. of N.J.1st,C.	110½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	101½
Cen. R. of N.J.Conv.	109½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100
L. & W. B'e Con. G.	97½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	120
Am. Dock & Im. bds.	101½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	115
M.&St.P.1st,8s,P.D.	114	Hud.R.7s,2d.S.F.,'85.	112¾
M.&S.P.2d,7 3-10,P.D	96	Harlem 1st 7s, Coup.	116½
M.&S.P.1st,7s,$GRD	95	North Missouri 1st	87
M.&St.P.1st,LaC.D.	98	O. & M. 1st, Sp'd Div.	65
M.&S.P.1st,I.&M.D.	92	Cen. Pacific G. bds.	105⅛
M.&S.P.1st,C.&M.	93½	Cen.Pac.,SanJoa. Br.	93
M.&S.P.Con.S.F'd.	84	Cen. Pac. Land G. bs.	97¾
M. & St. P. 2d	97	Union Pac. 1st bds.	103¼
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	104½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	101¼
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.	100	Union Pacific S. F.	95½
Chic. & N. W. E. bs.	95	So. Pac. R. bs. of Mo.	66¾
Chic.& N.W.C.G.bs.	88¾	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	70¼
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s	95	Pitts., Ft.W.& C.1st.	115
Galena & Chic. Ext.	105	Pitts., Ft.W. &C. 2d.	107
Peninsula 1st Con.	103	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 3d.	102
Chicago & Mil. 1st.	96⅛	C. & P. Con. S. F.	108
Winona & St. P. 1st.	79	C. & P. C. 4th S. F.	101⅝
Winona & St. P. 2d.	65	Col., Chic. & Ind.1st.	52½
C., C., C.& I.1st7sS.F.	109	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d.	17½
Del., L. & West.7sC.	118½	R., W. & Og. C. 1st.	91
Morris & Essex 1st.	117	St. Louis & I. M.1st.	95½
Morris & Essex 2d.	108½	St. Louis & I. M. 2d.	62½
Mor. & Es. bs., 1900.	101	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	88½
Morris & Essex C.	100	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	72½
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.	108¾	Tol., P.&W.,1st E.D.	82
Mor. & Es. 1st C.G.	107½	Tol.,P.& W. 1stW.D.	73
Erie 1st Ext.	106½	Tol., P. & W., 2d	37
Erie 3d 7s, '83	101½	T., P. & W., Cons. 7s	37
Erie 4th 7s, '80	100¼	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	85
Erie 5th 7s, '88	100¼	Tol.& Wab.1stS.L.D.	62
Long Dock bds.	103½	Tol.& Wab. 2d	59
B., N. Y. & E.1st,'77.	90	Tol. & Wab. Cons.C.	31
B., N. Y. & E. L. bs.	90	Han. & Naples 1st.	35
Han. & St. Jo. 8s C.	83	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.	50
Dub. & S. City 1st.	104	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st.	81
Dub. & S. City 2d D.	104	W. U. bs., 1900 coup.	98¾
Cedar F. & M. 1st.	82½	W. U. bds., 1900 reg.	98¾
Ind., B. & West. 1st.	28½		

And the following for City bank shares:

America	151	Grocers'	94
American Exchange	115	Import's' & Trad'rs'	190
Butch'rs' & Drov'rs'	125	Mercantile	104
Central National	100	Merchants'	118
Chatham	136	Metropolitan	125
City	300	New-York	130½
Corn Exchange	133	Ninth National	80
First National	200	North America	98
Fourth National	90	Park	125
Fulton	150	Phenix	94¼
Gallatin National	130	St. Nicholas	99
German-American	79	State of New-York	105

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 3.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	103	103½
City 6s, new	107½	107¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	139	139⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	55	*55⅛
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	53	53⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63⅞	64
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	45½	45⅝
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21⅞	22
Northern Central Railroad	38	38⅛
Lehigh Navigation	51¼	51⅜
Lehigh Navigation Gold loan	104¼	104½

*Ex quarterly 2 ₱ cent. dividend.

Toledo and Wabash stockholders are referred to our advertising columns for an interesting notice. The Protective Committee are prepared to contest the foreclosure, and think they have strong points of defense. The courts meet in Indiana and Illinois next week.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	21	Moss, bales	53
Beans, bbls	350	Lard-oil, bbls	61
Bees-wax, pk	1	Spirits Turp., bbls	50
Copper, bbls	12	Lead, pigs	1,193
Cotton, bales	3,599	Grease, pkgs	239
Dried Fruit, pkgs	199	Rice, pkgs	123
Eggs, bbls	1,184	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,053
Flour, bbls	9,860	Dressed Hogs, No.	500
Wheat, bushels	2,800	Beef, pkgs	1,027
Corn, bushels	26,652	Pork, pkgs	690
Oats, bushels	11,428	Lard, tcs	1,979
Malt, bushels	5,600	Lard, kegs	282
Peas, bushels	6,400	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,595
Rye, bushels	272	Butter, pkgs	2,829
Corn-meal, bbls	115	Cheese, pkgs	3,996
Corn-meal, bags	48	Stearine, pkgs	70
Oat-meal, bbls	119	Starch, pkgs	1,160
Grass-seed, bags	894	Pea, pkgs	6
Hemp, bales	51	Tallow, pkgs	106
Hops, bales	45	Tobacco, hhds	39
Hides, bales	33	Tobacco, pkgs	122
Hides, bdls	5	Whisky, bbls	406
Leather, sides	21,92	Wool, bales	285

ASHES—Have been selling in small lots at steady rates; quoted at $5@$5 50 for Pots and $7 for Pearls ₱ 100 lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been inactive at essentially unchanged prices....Stock of Rio and Santos here, 227,019 bags, and at the outports, 154,604 bags, with 67,000 bags afloat and loading for the United States....Other kinds dull, within the previous range, with the recent movements (part before reported) summed up thus: 254 bags Savanilla, 147 bags Jamaica, 55 bags Laguayra, 45 bags Mexican, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 460 bags San Domingo, going forward to Hamburg....The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 49,504 bags and 123,362 mats....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 15¾c.@16c.; fair, 17½c.@17¾c.; good, 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 18½c.@18¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15¾c.@19½c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 17½c.@18¼c.; Java invoices, 24c.@26½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@19½c.; Mexican, 17½c.@19c.; Macassar, 20c.@21c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@20c., and San Domingo, 15c.@15½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been less active for early delivery, at about previous quotations....Ordinary quoted at 9½c.; Low Middling at 12¼c.@12½c.; Middling at 13c.@13 3-16c....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 690 bales, (of which 580 bales were on last evening,) including 500 bales to shippers and 190 bales to spinners....The movements for forward delivery have been more liberal and prices have been quoted higher....Sales have been reported since our last of 27,200 bales, (of which 7,000 bales were on last evening, and 20,200 bales to-day,) with 600 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with February options closing at 12 15-16c.; March, 13 5-32c.; April, 13⅜c.; May, 13 19-32c.; June, 13 13-16c.; July, 13 31-32c.@14c.; August, 14 1-16c.@14 3-32c., showing an advance of 1-32c.@3-32c. ₱ lb., closing steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,799 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 25,532 bales, against 32,866 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 108,568 bales, against 119,433 bales last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,044,811 bales, against 2,603,181 bales, the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (five days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 42,572 bales; to the Continent, 29,558 bales; stock in New-York, 146,883 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 912,117 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9½	9½	9½	9½
Strict Ordinary	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Good Ordinary	11	11	11⅛	11⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Low Middling	12¼	12⅜	12½	12½
Strict Low Middling	12¾	12⅞	13	13
Middling	13	13⅛	13 3-16	13 3-16
Good Middling	13½	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Strict Good Middling	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Middling Fair	14¼	14⅜	14½	14½
Fair	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15⅜

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9¾	Low Middling	11⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	10⅞	Middling	12⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in quite moderate demand, to-day, and prices have been quoted weak, throughout, with rather more urgency on the part of holders to realize. The export inquiry has been on a restricted scale....Sales have been reported since our last of 13,600 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 75@$8 15, chiefly at $5@$5 85; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 15@$4, mainly at $3 50@$3 80; very poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 15@$4 65, chiefly at $4 35@$4 50; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 80@$5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5 15; choice to fancy do., $5 25@$5 75; City Mills Extras, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 75@$6; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 80@$5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 15; round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 25, for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, straight, $5 10@$7, chiefly at $6 25@$6 85, and patent at $7@$9 50, mostly at $7 60@$8 35; Western trade and family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 35@$6 85; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 45@$6 85; Western White do., Extras, $5 65@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 65@$8 25, with fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 50@$6 90 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales have been 6,250 bbls. shipping stock, chiefly Milwaukee and City Mills Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in rather limited request at drooping prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,130 bbls., in lots at $4 15@$4 70 for inferior to choice Superfine; $4 75@$6 25 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 30@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and Family Extras....Rye Flour has been quiet and depressed, offerings more liberal and urgent....We quote at from $4@$5 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 300 bbls., in lots, mostly at $4 75@$5 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been inactive at about former rates....We quote at from $2 75@$3 25 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $2 75@$3 25 for White do.; $2 90@$3 25 for New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, from dock and delivered....Sales have been reported equal to 500 bbls....Corn-meal, in bags, has been lightly dealt in within the range of $1 10@$1 50 for poor to choice, ₱ 100 lb....Buckwheat Flour has been in moderate demand since our last, within the range of $1 75@$2 25 for State and Pennsylvania, poor to very choice, ₱ 100 lb., the latter an extreme....Oat-meal has been quoted nominally steady, within the range of $5 75@$6 75 for domestic, and $6 50@$7 50 for Canada ₱ bbl., on a very limited movement, chiefly in small job lots.

GRAIN—Trade in this line was on a very limited scale generally. The introduction of a "ring" on the upper floor of the Produce Exchange for option dealings in grain occasioned much discussion, to the serious interruption of business....Wheat was generally quite dull and heavy. Only a few sales were reported—none of them of any great magnitude—and the market ruled weak throughout. Holders seemed more urgent in their offerings, while there was very little inquiry from any source. Shippers were not disposed to bid with freedom. The demand from millers was very light. Sales have been reported of only 27,000 bushels at $1 08 for mixed Spring, in store, (1,500 bushels,) for milling; $1 02 for inferior Chicago Spring, in store; 97c.@99c., mainly at 99c. for rejected Chicago Spring, ₱ bushel. Prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring quoted at $1 18 bid, and $1 20 asked, in store. A boat-load of very choice Hard No. 1 Minnesota Spring was rumored sold, for milling, but without reliable particulars; quoted at $1 38 asked....Corn has been quoted a shade firmer, on restricted offering, but has been unusually dull, especially mixed Western. Little demand noted for export....Sales have been reported since our last of only 43,000 bushels, at 63c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection; 62½c.@62¾c. (nominally) for new Low Mixed do.; 62c. for ungraded new Mixed Western; 56c.@56½c., chiefly at 56c., for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat (regular;) 63½c. for new Yellow Western; 64½c. for very dry new and old Mixed Western, (Kansas;) 64½c. for very good new Yellow Southern, (mainly Delaware,) and 64½c. for new White Southern....And of new Corn, for February delivery, sales reported of 5,000 bushels new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, at 63c., and March option quoted at 63½c. bid ₱ bushel....Rye dull and nominal; prime State quoted at about 93c....Barley very quiet to-day; prices essentially unchanged. Sales of 8,000 bushels two-rowed State at 85c.@88c., 750 bushels very choice four-rowed do. at $1 15, an extreme, and 1,500 bushels two-rowed Canada at 93c....Barley Malt and Buckwheat nominally as last quoted....Oats have been in less request, and quoted easier in price with sales reported of only 22,000 bushels at 49c.@50c. for White Western; 47c.@47½c. for good Mixed do.; 47½c. for Mixed State; 50c. for White State; 48c. for New-York No. 2, new elevating and weighing regulations; 47½c. for do. on old basis....Feed has been slow of sale; offerings liberal; prices weak....We quote within the range of $16 50@$21 as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $17@$18 50 for 40 to 60 lb. stock ₱ ton....Bale Hay has been moderately inquired for, with shipping qualities within the range of 75c.@85c., and retailing qualities at 95c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lb. Clover, 65c.@80c. Salt Hay, 60c.@70c....Rye Straw has been quoted steady, within the range of 80c.@$1 20; Oat, 70c.@80c. ₱ 100 lb., on a fair inquiry.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand at former figures, with sales reported of 8,291 Corrientes, 700 dry Mexican, and 350 dry Texas on private terms; and 1,500 Montevideo at 20½c., gold, 4 months' credit.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been offered freely, especially the lower grades, and has been quoted weak and irregular. Only the better grades much wanted. Choice to fancy held with exceptional confidence....We quote within the range of 46c.@60c. for fair to choice, and 61c.@63c. for fancy. Sales reported of 325 bbls., in lots, within our range, chiefly at 53c.@60c. for good to choice....Foreign product has been inactive, sales having been confined to job lots of English Islands sold at 35c.@50c., and of Porto Rico at 42c.@48c. ₱ gallon....Syrups have been in fair request within the range of 37c.@60c. for Sugar; 35c.@42½c. for Molasses....Sugar-house Molasses has been inactive here within the range of 22c.@25c. for hhds. and bbls....Stock of Molasses in first hands estimated at 1,350 hhds. Cuba, 842 hhds. Porto Rico, and 952 hhds. English Islands; also, 12,000 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in generally limited request, since our last, within the range of $1 60@$1 65 for Strained to good Strained; $1 75@$2 12½ for No. 2; $2 37½@$3 75 for No. 1; $4 50@$7 25 for Pale to extra Pale and Window Glass, ₱ 280 lb....Tar has been very dull at $2 12@$2 37 ₱ bbl....City Pitch has been selling slowly; quoted nominal at $1 87½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in light demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 36½c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 90 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in less demand; quoted at 8⅝c.@8¾c., in bulk, and 11⅝c.@11¾c. in shipping order for early delivery....Refined, for early delivery, inactive; quoted at the close at 14⅝c.@14¾c....Refined, in cases, 19½c.@21c....Naphtha, 9½c.@10c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 14½c.@14⅝c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, 14½c.

PROVISIONS—A light business has been reported in Pork, for early delivery, the advanced prices for Mess operating against free dealings....Sales for early delivery have been reported of 125 bbls. new Western Mess at $21 25 for uninspected, and $21 40 for inspected....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 75@$20; City do., $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, new, $16 ₱ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $19 75, and 18 bbls. Rumps at $19....And for forward delivery, Western Mess in more demand, with February options quoted at the close at $21 25@$21 30; March at $21 35@$21 45; April at $21 45@$21 50; May at $21 50@$21 60; June at $21 55@$21 65. The Western advices were favorable....Sales since our last of 3,750 bbls. February at $21 25@$21 30, and 1,000 bbls. March at $21 30@$21 35....Dressed Hogs have been in good request with City quoted at 9¾c.@10½c. for heavy to light, ₱ lb....Western Hogs at $9 70@$9 87½....The inquiry for Cut-meats has been good generally with prices ruling strong, and in the instance of City product, somewhat higher....Sales reported of 35,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 15 to 11 lb., at 11½c.@12½c.; 50 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, heavy, at 11¾c.; and for Boston delivery, 100 bxs. Bellies and 200 bxs. Backs, on private terms. Also sundry small lots of City bulk stock here within our range....We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 8½c.@8¾c.; Smoked Shoulders at 9¾c.; Pickled Hams at 12½c.@13½c.; Smoked Hams at 14½c.@15c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10 to 11 lb., at 12¼c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 8½c. for prompt delivery....Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., quoted at 11¾c.@12½c. for heavy to medium averages....Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at the West, 7⅞c....Bacon has been in fair demand, but the restricted offerings, especially for early delivery, and the firmer views of sellers, operated against an active market....City Long Clear quoted at the close at 11¾c.@12c.; Western Long Clear, 11½c. Sales have been reported here of 200 bxs. City Long Clear, for the West Indies, at 11¾c.@12c., chiefly at 11¾c....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 11⅞c.; Short Clear, early delivery, at 12⅛c.@12¼c....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 10⅝c.; Short Clear at 11⅛c., and Short Rib at 11⅛c....And for delivery at Chicago, a sale of Cumberland, a fancy lot, was reported at 11¼c. And for delivery at Kansas City, 200 bxs. Short Clear at 11¼c. ₱ lb....Western Steam Lard opened and closed more firmly, though somewhat variable during the day. The demand for early delivery has been moderate, and almost wholly for refining purposes....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 405 tcs. very good to prime at $12 56¼@$12 65, closing with $12 62½ bid for prime....And for forward delivery, the movements have been fair, mainly between the public calls, only a limited business having been reported at the calls. Prices closed stronger....Western Steam, February options, closed at $12 62½@$12 67½; March at $12 82½@$12 85; April, $12 95@$13; May, $13 05@$13 12½; June at $13 17½@$13 22½ ₱ 100 lb. And, seller the remainder of the year, $11 75 bid; and $12 20 asked....Of Western Steam, sales have been made of 2,000 tcs., March, at $12 87½; 500 tcs., April, at $12 92½; 500 tcs., May, at $13 12½; and 250 tcs., June, at $13 25....City Lard has been salable at full prices; sales reported of 150 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 12⅞c....Refined Lard quiet, and quoted for the Continent at 12⅞c.@13c., and for the West Indies at 12¾c.@12⅞c. ₱ lb.; sales have been reported since our last of 100 tcs. for South America at 13⅜c. ₱ lb....Beef has been quoted steady on a moderate demand, chiefly in a jobbing way....We quote barrel Beef at from $11 50@$12 50 for Extra, and $10 50@$11 50 for Plain Mess, $15 50@$16 50 for Packet, ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $28; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $31 50@$32 50....Beef Hams have been quiet at $23@$26 for good to very choice Western, and $22@$22 50 for best new Southern. Sales, 50 bbls. on private terms....Butter and Cheese in moderate request, and Eggs in fair demand within the previous range....Tallow has been less active, but firm, with sales of 90,000 lb. good to prime at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; prime City quoted at 9⅜c....Stearine has been in demand, with prime to strictly choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 13c.@13¼c., and City, 13⅛c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. Sales reported of 55 tcs. prime Western at 13c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover has been held with much confidence, on limited offerings, but has been quiet....Prime to very choice State Clover quoted at 14½c.@14⅞c.; choice Western do. at 14½c. Canada, 14c.@14¾c. for good to choice, ₱ lb. Sales reported of a car-load of very choice State at 14⅞c. ₱ lb....Timothy has been dull and wholly nominal; quoted at $3 40@$3, from cars and store, ₱ bushel....Rough Flax has been quite dull; quoted nominal at $1 65 ₱ bushel....Hemp-seed has been inactive; quoted at $1 80@$1 85, currency, ₱ bushel....Canary-seed has been very quiet within the range of $6 50@$7 75....Rape-seed dull; $2 85@$3 10 ₱ bushel....Calcutta Linseed has been inactive; quoted at $1 92½@$1 95, gold, ₱ 56 lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been without further important change as to price, on a moderate inquiry for supplies for refining purposes. Sales have been made to-day of 600 hhds. Centrifugal at 8½c.@8¾c., 350 hhds. refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@7 11-16c., and 978 bxs. Clayed on private terms....We quote fair refining Cuba, 7⅝c.; good do. at 8c.; prime do. at 8⅛c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7½c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅝c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6c....Refined Sugars have been in fair request, but at easier prices, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c., Powdered at 10⅝c.@10¾c., Granulated at 10⅝c., Cut Loaf at 11c.@11¼c., A's at 9⅞c.@9⅞c., and Yellow at 8⅜c.@9⅜c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been moderately sought after at steady rates. Sales, 800 half chests Green, 400 half chests Japan, and 1,300 half chests Oolong on private terms....At auction about 1,100 pkgs. were disposed of, including Young Hyson at 28½c.; Imperial at 26½c.@46½c.; Gunpowder at 26c.@65c.; Hyson at 26c.@28c.; Twankay at 21½c.@22½c.; Japan, 19½c.@35c.; Oolong, 26½c.@30c.; and Congou at 30c.@31c. ₱ lb....Gunpowder, common to choicest, quoted 28c.@$1 20; Imperial, common to finest, 30c.@75c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 27c.@85c.; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 95c.@$1 15; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 23c.@28c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 28c.@95c.; Souchong and Congou, common to finest, 28c.@75c.; uncolored Japan, common to finest, 31c.@74c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been quoted firm at $1 20@$1 25, gold, for Arctic, on a moderate inquiry, in good part for export.

WHISKY—Quoted up to $1 13, on sales of 105 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Business in this line has been comparatively quiet since our last. Berth freights quoted firm, on a moderate inquiry for accommodation, mostly for Grain, Provisions, Cotton, and Oil-cake. A limited movement has been reported in the way of charters at about late figures. Vessels for Grain and Petroleum most wanted, but demand even in these instances not urgent. Supply of tonnage comparatively light....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 210 bales Cotton, in lots, at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ lb.; 34,000 bushels Corn (of Western freight) at 7½d. ₱ 56 lb.; 25 tons Provisions, mostly at 30s.; 1,500 bags Oat-meal, on private terms, quoted at about 30s.@32s. 6d. ₱ ton; 150 pkgs. Tobacco on private terms; 160 pkgs. Leather, reported at 50s. ₱ ton, and 150 bbls. Apples on private terms. Also, a ship, 830 tons, with Wheat from San Francisco, reported (as chartered there) at 49s....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Oil-cake at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Hull, by steam, 300 bbls. Sugar on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, (reported as of recent shipment,) 500 bags Coffee, 450 pkgs. Seed, 150 pkgs. Tobacco, 400 pkgs. Honey, on private terms; 950 pkgs. Provisions, part at 2 reichsmarks, and 1,000 pkgs. Merchandise on private terms....For Oporto, a German brig, 258 tons, hence, with about 13,000 bushels Grain, in shippers' bags, reported at 20c.; and a Norwegian brig, with about 15,000 bushels do., from Baltimore, (also in shippers' bags,) at 20c. ₱ bushel....For Cadiz and Seville and back to New-York, an American schooner, 391 tons, with general cargo, reported on private terms....For Alicante or Valencia, an Italian bark, 517 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. and 8,000 cases Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl. and 25c. ₱ case....For Genoa, an American brig, 286 tons, with about 1,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Aspinwall, an American schooner, 378 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $3 50 ₱ ton....For Havana, an American brig, 489 tons, hence, with equal to about 16,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms....For Matanzas, an American schooner, 332 tons, with Empty Casks, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For the south side of Cuba and back, with Sugar, to New-York, an American schooner, 338 tons, reported on private terms....For Savannah, a schooner, 260 tons, with Phosphates, from Philadelphia, at $2 25 ₱ ton.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—Cotton easier and irregular: Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 16,812 bales; gross, 17,1[illegible] bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,180 bales; to France, 1,889 bales; to the Continent, 1,402 bales; to the Channel, 3,733 bales; coastwise, 1,510 bales; sales, 7,250 bales; last evening, 2,750 bales; stock, 381,333 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.@10c.; net receipts, 1,108 bales; gross, 1,279 bales; exports, to the Continent, 4,468 bales; coastwise, 155 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 91,011 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.@10⅞c.; net receipts, 451 bales; exports, to the Continent, 100 bales; coastwise, 486 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 56,532 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 3.—Cotton dull; Middling, [illegible]; Low Middling, 11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 1,524 bales; gross, 1,8[illegible] bales; exports, to Great Britain, 934 bales; coastwise, 339 bales; sales, 633 bales; stock, 74,132 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 3.—Cotton dull; Middling, [illegible]; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10[illegible]; net receipts, 1,761 bales; gross, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, 89,939 bales.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 4, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LUCREZIA BORGIA, (Italian Opera)—Mlle. Theresa Titiens, Miss Beaumont, Signor Brignoli.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MARRIED IN HASTE.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—FALSE SHAME—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. Arnott, Miss Marie Gordon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

While there may be exceptional cases in which the business affairs of a newspaper become a fair subject for public discussion, there is nothing in the recent transfer of a portion of the shares of THE TIMES calling for either public explanation or comment. We are compelled, however, to allude to the subject in order to correct some erroneous statements which have obtained currency in regard to a very simple business transaction. It is true that Mr. GEORGE JONES has purchased from the estate of the late JAMES B. TAYLOR ten shares of THE NEW-YORK TIMES at a cost of $150,000. It is also true that the possession of these shares gives Mr. JONES a majority of the entire 100 shares into which the property is divided, and the controlling influence which such a majority necessarily carries with it. It is not true, however, that any consideration of "back dividends" entered into this purchase, and it is equally untrue that the paper lost $40,000 last year from its expenditures in the Beecher trial or from any other cause. On the contrary, the stockholders of THE NEW-YORK TIMES were paid last year a dividend of $100,000, being equal to $1,000 a share or 100 per cent. upon the original value of the stock. At no time during the last fifteen years has the paper paid a less dividend than 80 per cent. on the original capital, and in some cases the dividend has been 100 per cent. During the same period, the entire indebtedness upon THE TIMES building and property has been paid off, and the paper is now in the satisfactory position of owing no one anything. We may add, for the information of our friends, that the subscription list of the paper is larger than it has ever been, and that THE TIMES begins the Centennial year with brighter prospects than at any former period of its history.

Some of the admirers of Gov. HAYES thought that Senator SHERMAN's indorsement of that Presidential candidate was not pitched in quite the proper key. Gen. SHERMAN is not likely to please the ardent friends of the Ohio statesman any better, since he contents himself, in a letter published to-day, with the statement that Gen. HAYES bears the character of "a fine officer and a gentleman in every sense." Having explicitly declared, on his own behalf, that he never has been, is not now, and never shall be, a candidate for the Presidency, Gen. SHERMAN volunteers the further information that his wife and family are "strong Catholics," but he is not. Since the General very properly thinks that this is "nobody's business," he need hardly have taken the trouble to communicate the fact. He is probably right in believing that "in some quarters" our common school system is extravagant in its cost, but he has certainly missed the point in charging part of that extravagance on the "expensive teachers." Altogether, the letter, from its personal explanation to its opinions about the common schools, is not a particularly happy effort. Candidates for the Presidency who desire to be heard of three months hence would do well to insist that their friends, in the newspapers or elsewhere, should withhold their "indorsements" for the present.

The apparently interminable controversy over the bonds of the District of Columbia has been closed in the Senate by the adoption of a resolution directing the District Commissioners to turn over to the United States Treasury all money in their hands available for the payment of interest. The resolution strictly limits the amount of the 3.65 bonds to $15,000,000, makes it a penal offense for any officer to increase this amount, and abolishes the District Board of Audit. The amount of interest overdue is about $220,000. The debate on the subject seems to have established the fact that in creating the liability represented by these bonds the District Commissioners did not exceed their legal powers.

While the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was under discussion in the House of Representatives yesterday Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, who had charge of it, undertook to tell what was the policy of the South as to money schemes in Congress. He said that the South asked for three favors, one of which was the reclamation of the delta of the Mississippi. Under pressure he admitted that the other was the Southern Pacific Railroad, but he refused to say whether the third was or was not the refunding of the cotton tax. These dangerous admissions brought Mr. HOLMAN to his feet, and he confidently asserted that the Democratic Party in the House was not in favor of the Southern Pacific Railroad, nor of the cotton tax refunding scheme. But Mr. DOUGLAS, of Virginia, insisted that Southern Democrats were unwilling to say what their policy would be on any of these measures; and Mr. BLOUNT, of Georgia, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, and a Southern Democrat, said that "the South would do whatever was right and proper when the time came." So here were three Southern men, who claim to be as good Democrats as Mr. HOLMAN, but who tell him to his face that he cannot speak for them.

Yesterday the cable announced that the Zambeze missionaries had succeeded in placing a steamer on Lake N'yanza. Of course, the dispatch should have read Lake Nyassa. This lake, which was discovered by LIVINGSTONE during his second great expedition, is situated south-east of Tanganyika, and is drained by a branch of the Zambeze. A steamer on its waters will be of service to the missionaries who hope to establish themselves among the tribes inhabiting its shores, but it can render no assistance in increasing our knowledge of African geography, since LIVINGSTONE thoroughly explored the lake, and ascertained that it had no connection with the Lualaba lake system. There is no such lake as Lake N'yanza, the word n'yanza being a native word for lake, and being applied in that sense to the Victoria and the Albert Lakes. If we could only hear that GORDON had placed a steamer on the Albert N'yanza, the news would be of very great importance, and we may hear at any day that GORDON's efforts to accomplish that end have been successful.

On Tuesday next the Assembly Committee on Cities will give a hearing on three bills having a very direct bearing on the interests of New-York tax-payers. Two of these are the bills introduced by Mr. FISH, already alluded to in these columns. The third is Mr. A. J. CAMPBELL's bill for the reform of the District Courts. It provides that the existing number of ten courts shall be reduced to six, while retaining the number of Justices as at present. The Justices' salaries are to be reduced from $6,000 to $5,000 a year, and the whole useless array of subordinates is to be cut off, leaving only a Clerk and Interpreter for each court, the necessary attendants being supplied by the Police force. At present each of the ten courts maintains ten officers, and one—the Eighth—has eleven officers. These are kept up at an annual cost of $132,000, which, added to the salary of ten Justices, involves a charge upon the City, chiefly for the benefit of a low order of ward politicians, of $192,000. Mr. CAMPBELL's bill reduces the annual cost of court officers to $24,000—a sum which, together with $50,000 for the Justices, makes the annual charge for the District Courts only $74,000. This saving of $118,000 a year can be effected without the slightest prejudice to the cause of justice, and it is to be hoped that some representative of the tax-payers will appear before the committee to defend their interests against the opposition which the bill is sure to encounter.

Mr. HENRY C. MURPHY, the President of the defunct Brooklyn Bridge Company, has replied, on behalf of the present Board of Bridge Directors, to the request for information made by the New-York Aldermen. Mr. MURPHY makes out a very plausible case for the enterprise, and takes particular care to show that the cost of the structure and the land occupied or covered by it does not greatly exceed the original estimates. He shows that the first estimates, made in 1867 by JOHN A. ROEBLING, as modified by the requirement of additional width and height, called for an expenditure of about eight millions of dollars. To this there fell to be added, for land taken in New-York and Brooklyn, over three millions and a half, making the entire cost, "as first estimated," $11,572,287. The revised estimates add thirteen hundred thousand dollars to the cost of the structure, and require a somewhat less justifiable addition, under the head of "expenses," of four hundred thousand dollars. Deducting from these amounts two hundred and eighty thousand dollars saved in other items, the net increase on the original estimate is set down at $1,441,721. The amount already expended is about six millions of dollars, and the amount still required from both cities to complete the structure is about seven millions and a quarter. A million must be added on account of the interest on the bonds, payable for three years by the Directors. If New-York will only pay up its share of the cost, Mr. MURPHY promises that the bridge can be open to the public by the Summer or Fall of 1879.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday passed a resolution favoring a return by our Government of the unexpended balance of the so-called Japanese indemnity fund. Originally, this money was our share of three million dollars exacted by several powers from Japan as damages arising from a cannonade which the forts of a native Prince in the Straits of Simonoseki opened upon certain foreign ships. The amount paid the United States, $750,000 in gold, was invested in United States bonds, and now aggregates about a million and a half of dollars, although the actual damage done to American vessels has been deducted therefrom. The Japanese Government was not morally responsible for the offense for which this indemnity was paid. The indemnity was preposterously large, in comparison with the injury received. Public opinion in this country has generally favored a return of the money to the Japanese Government, though some have advocated its appropriation for the purpose of educating Japanese students in English branches of knowledge. The straightforward, manly, and sensible thing to do is to give it back to Japan, without any conditions as to its use.

THE SCANDAL MARKET.

There is always a very unpleasant time preceding an electioneering canvass, when the air is filled with rumors, and when no story that can be invented is too wild to find almost instant credence. We appear to have arrived at that preliminary stage of the Presidential election. There is a great demand for news on the subject. If the supply of authentic news runs short, gossip will do as well. Has anybody a letter from a probable candidate in his possession? If so, now is the time to bring it out. In fact, some of our contemporaries cannot even wait for this sort of material, but must forthwith set to work to concoct it for themselves. One of the *World's* "agents" at Washington has been caught out in this ingenious business. The *World*, by the bye, has nothing less than an "agent" now to represent it, while its contemporary of the tall tower and damaged-clock invariably intrusts the collection of the latest tittle-tattle to a "staff correspondent." If matters go on in this way, journalism will eventually become quite a dignified profession.

Now, the process of manufacturing rumors is never without interest for a certain section of the public; and hence it arises that the trade has many active followers, and that their ingenuity is constantly being exercised in all sorts of directions. In dull times of the year, and when no exciting political events are happening, the rumor-makers are driven to the domain of private life. Mr. A. has been black-balled at a club. Mr. B. has been keeping up two homes, whereas one is generally deemed sufficient. Mr. C. has run away with his neighbor's wife. Perhaps none of these stories are true, but that does not prevent the accomplished journalist from ringing the changes on them throughout the alphabet. Nor, indeed, does anybody hesitate to believe them. Who is not ready to accept as gospel any story which tends to ridicule or injure some one else? Thus the manufactory is always kept busy. Just now, fortunately for private citizens, the stories which are most in demand are those relating to public men. As a matter of course, the President receives the chief share of attention. One day he is accused of complicity with the Whisky Ring. The next day we are told, for the hundredth time, that he has quarreled with Secretary BRISTOW. There has been a "stormy interview" between the President and the Secretary, all about Gen. BABCOCK. The President declares that he *will* go to St. Louis to testify in Gen. BABCOCK's favor; the Secretary remonstrates with him, and there is a dreadful scene. Then it is added that the "President has fallen into an irritable state," and even "becomes violent"—always an injudicious thing to do. Seeing that Secretary BRISTOW has repeatedly declared that he is fully in accord with the President, and the President with him, in reference to the whisky prosecutions, and that each has given all possible assistance to the other, it might be thought that the most imaginative of journalists would decide to let these two officials alone. No man of common sense would be likely to suppose that such stories as the above would find anybody to believe in them. But they are circulated all the same—a new one every day. An enterprising correspondent is not embarrassed by the fact that there is no news. He merely sets to work and makes some.

In like manner, the opponents of the Republican Party are very busy at this moment in seeking to create the impression that the leaders are all at loggerheads—that they are going about trying to destroy each other in the effort to reach the top of the ladder themselves. As a matter of fact, there are no such differences to be found, although it is highly probable, and indeed natural, that the "claims" of individual candidates are earnestly pressed by the friends of those candidates. But it ought to be said to the credit of almost all Republicans who are worthy the name of leaders that they are ever ready to consider the welfare of their party first, and their own interests afterward. Most of these men have already made great sacrifices for their party—have worked for it when there was no hope of preferment, have stood by it when their own advancement was entirely out of the question. They are quite capable of showing the same devotion again—*will* show it as soon as the necessity arises. What most Republicans feel is that the party ought to win in the next elections, and they are prepared to work with that sole end in view. There may be one or two here and there who are ready to join the ranks of the enemy if they cannot get what they want—we saw the same thing in 1872, and in previous years. But their names will not be found among the eminent members of the party. There is no lack of unity in Republican councils. We enter the Presidential year with a determination to carry the day for the old cause, and as we told our readers last October that we should carry this City, so now we tell them that there is every assurance that can be asked for of our carrying the State and the country next November. We cannot lose except by our own mismanagement. Old ties and old affections still bind the party together. They will be quite sufficient to beat down all personal jealousies or intrigues—if any are going on, as to which we cannot profess to know anything. The great thing is to put up good candidates next June, and to elect them—and in that undertaking we shall be found united at the critical moment.

REPEAL AND REPUDIATION.

We trust that all friends of sound money, in or out of Congress, will unite to oppose the repeal of the Resumption act, passed Jan. 15, 1875. It is easy enough to see that the repeal of this law is the objective point of the Democratic Party in all its tactics. The inflationists wish to repeal it, or so much of it as secures resumption in 1879, because it stands in the way of their schemes. The "hard-money" Democrats, as they are called—though their devotion to sound money has never been sufficient to make them oppose an inflation platform of their own party—favor the repeal of the Resumption act, because it is a Republican measure. If they can get it out of the way by any practicable device, by any compromise or pretended substitute, they will have their opponents at a disadvantage. If they cannot pass a better law, they can at least go before the country and claim that the Republicans are no more to be relied on to furnish a safe policy for resumption than the Democrats, since, having passed a definite law on the subject, they consented to repeal it without getting anything better in its place. If, on the other hand, with the help of the Republicans, the Democrats can repeal the Resumption act, and substitute for it some measure actually tending to the same end, then they can claim, and plausibly, that they are the real hard-money party, since they had succeeded in brushing away the Republican policy and putting one of their own in its place. We can imagine nothing more demoralizing to the Republican Party, as a national party, aspiring to resume the administration of the National Government, and pledged to secure specie payments at a certain day, than to yield to their opponents the repeal of the law which embodies the Republican policy.

There is not the slightest reason to suppose that the Democratic inflationists, if they can secure the repeal of the act of 1875, would give any substantial equivalent for such repeal by consenting to a more radical and efficient method of resumption. Inflationists are generally foolish, and they have been known before now to vote for measures that, if passed, would have worked contraction, but they are not likely to do it again. They desire inflation for partisan purposes. It is to them, in the districts from which they come, the best party capital of which they can possess themselves. They are for the most part "dead in earnest" for what they regard as the panacea for all material ills that their constitutents are heir to. It ought to be enough to condemn any policy as unsound, unsafe, un-Republican, that these men are ready to support it. In our opinion no compromise originating with the majority in the House, and having the repeal of the Resumption act as one of its terms, can be considered by the Republicans without grave neglect of the interests of their party and violation of good faith toward their constituents.

Moreover, the repeal of the Resumption act is in itself *prima facie* repudiation. This is clear, from the motive of the act, which is a distinct pledge made by all branches of the Government, and entering, from necessity, into every business transaction that has been completed since the passage of the law. It is as binding on the country and on one party as much as on the other, in the same way as are the acts declaring the bonds and notes of the United States payable in gold. This doctrine is recognized even by the opponents of the Republican Party, when they are sufficiently enlightened and fair to acknowledge the fact. A strong effort was made, on this basis, by the hard-money Democrats to suppress the declarations in the Ohio platform last year as declarations for repudiation. That is exactly what they were, and it would be nothing less than virtual repudiation now to repeal the act of 1875 on any mere promise or prospect of something more efficient. If the Democrats have any more effectual measures to propose, let them do so; the act of 1875 will not stand in their way. Republicans can support the former without yielding the latter. So true is it that no sound measure looking toward specie payments can possibly be helped by repealing the present law, that the authors of any proposition for repeal should be looked on with the utmost suspicion. They are *Danaos dona ferentes.*

"THE WAY WE LIVE NOW."

Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE's last novel has brought down upon him protest and censure without stint. It is complained of as a libel upon modern society, which it represents as corrupt and vulgar, and as being largely composed of sharpers and pretentious fools. This, if not a misrepresentation, is a highly-colored and overcharged representation of his book, which is not without personages who are estimable and admirable. Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE cannot be regarded as a man of genius. His books are filled with the most realistic representations of every-day life, and with reflections thereupon which too rarely rise above the level of common-place. He has not in any marked degree either the creative or the narrative faculty; and his people and their talk, and what he has to say about them, too frequently bore his readers sadly. We know of few books which are equal to his in the wealth of passages admirably adapted to be skipped; and probably no writer who is popularly read is so much skipped as he is. But he has gone on for now almost twenty years producing novel after novel with a degree of success rarely attained. There is something in his books that pleases the people both of England and America, and they are largely bought and widely read. The reason of this is that he has the faculty of drawing careful portraits of every-day people, of reproducing every-day talk and action, and of weaving those elements into a story which interests us just as we should be interested by stories told us by one friend of another common friend. So real, indeed, in seeming are many of his scenes that we read them with a kind of shame—with a feeling that we are peeping and listening from behind a door, and prying into the every-day life of our neighbors. This suits the taste of the time, which prefers the real to the ideal, the common-place to the elevated, and which is better pleased with faithful reproductions of the rooms we live in, the toilets that our women wear, and the slip-shod, witless talk of the street and the drawing-room, than by the high imaginings of the greatest poet and dramatist that ever wrote. It is by a skillful gratification of this taste that novelists like TROLLOPE and playwrights like ROBERTSON achieve their popular success.

For this very reason, however, it is presumable that Mr. TROLLOPE is not altogether wrong when he undertakes to show us the way in which we live now. It is quite possible that his literary skill may have failed him, and that he may have produced an uninteresting or an offensive book; but that the man whom we have praised and paid so many years for his faithful pictures of our daily life should all at once have lost his ability to see us as we are, is in the very last degree improbable. And, in candid consideration, what is the fact? He tells us that we are all greedy of money for money's sake; that we are a generation of mammon-worshipers; that so eager are we after sudden riches that we are the easy dupes of scoundrels who seem to have acquired it themselves, and to be able to help us to do likewise. Is this so very untrue? Is it so long since that one coarse vulgar man, rolling in sudden and ill-gotten wealth, or the semblance of it, had power and troops of friends and hosts of followers among us? He tells us that social life has become unsociable, and that it is now not a means of giving men mutual enjoyment of each other's society, but a struggle for notoriety, for what we call social success; that people take position not for virtues and talents and good breeding and kindly ways and good deeds, but because they are so rich that we fear to offend them and desire to please them, or because they are able to gather around them an assembly of notables from which we have not the hardy self-respect to be willing to be omitted. He alleges that social intercourse has become, like almost everything else, a matter of bargain and sale; and that even ladies receive other ladies as their guests, not for the pleasure they find in their company, but on a tacit mutual understanding that for so much done on one side, so much shall be done as a consideration on the other. Is this so absolutely untrue? Can we look around us upon the social game, as we see it played, and then lay our hands upon our hearts, and assuming, like the man in *Punch's* photographer's room, "an expression as if we were welcomin' a friend," declare that such tacit understandings are not characteristic of our society? He tells us that many women are eager to be married, without much concern about the real worth or lovability of the men whom they wish to marry them, and that many men are willing to take women as wives who can bring them wealth or the means of paying their debts, whom otherwise they would not seek for an hour's companionship. Is this so very gross a misrepresentation of various little arrangements that we see going on in "society" from day to day? And, in brief, he shows us that simplicity and purity of life, honesty, good faith, true courtesy, which is the polish of true kindliness, and all the soberer and sounder traits of genuine manhood and womanhood, are of less current value than those which satisfy or stimulate greed and tickle vanity. Can we absolutely deny the faithfulness of this portraiture of society at the present day?

We cannot do so with truth. But, nevertheless, the book in which this picture is presented has one radical fault, which is, that it represents this condition of society as something new. If that were not its purpose, its title, "The way we live *now*," would be an absurd misnomer. But the truth is, that such the world has been since society, was society and man was man. The history of all society among all peoples has shown it, if we except the New-England Puritans in their earliest years; and even they, perhaps, were not so absolutely free from human failing in this respect as some of their descendants would have us believe. The weakness of Mr. TROLLOPE's portraiture is in its claim to be something new; its strength is in the fact that the old thing has become more impressively diffused throughout society, because of the elevation of such a large mass of people to the material plane upon which this game of desperate frivolity is visibly played. What before were the conspicuous social vices of the few have become the conspicuous social vices of the many. The world is not going to rack and ruin now any more than it was a hundred or a thousand years ago. The newness is not in the folly or the vices, but in the number of people who are enabled to make a display of them. As to the remedy, that lies far, very far, we fear, in the future. It is only to be found in the moral elevation of the whole human race.

STRIPED ROSES.

The study of nature ought, according to the poets, to foster a love of truth and simplicity. Unfortunately, it does not always produce this effect. The dog-fancier who closely studies canine nature is by no means exceptionally truthful in his assertions as to the age and breeding of the dogs which he sells to his confiding patrons; and the farmer who studies crops and cattle will occasionally mix extraneous substances with his oats, and send decayed apples and abbreviated tons of hay to his city customers. Even those who love and cherish flowers do not always learn from them the lessons of modesty which the violet and the pink are theoretically supposed to teach. On the contrary, there are many persons who become discontented with the simplicity and sameness of the flowers known to botanists, and pine for roses of more brilliant hues and lilies of "louder" patterns. So widely diffused is this desire for more demonstrative fashions in flowers, that certain ingenious seedsmen have undertaken to supply the demand, and are now offering flowers and fruits of the most astonishing colors and dimensions.

It is asserted that there are shops in this City where rose-bushes warranted to bear roses six inches in diameter, and of all the colors of the rainbow, are offered for sale. Thither flock the lovers of eccentric flowers, in order to purchase blue, black, and scarlet roses. Those who desire striped roses can also have their wishes gratified, and there is hardly a pattern of striped hosiery which cannot be matched by the striped roses offered for sale at these extraordinary flower-shops. A blue gladiolus can be purchased for the low price of one dollar, and the purchaser can not only enjoy the beauty of his novel flower, but can have the additional bliss of refuting the dull botanists who pretend that a blue gladiolus does not exist. That the ordinary strawberry plant displays a manifest lack of courtesy in growing almost on the surface of the ground, and thus compelling us to stoop down in a painful and undignified way in order to gather its fruit, no one will deny. The day of the strawberry plant is, however, about to pass away. The vendor of floral bric-a-brac offers for sale the strawberry-tree, a newly-invented shrub of a reasonable height, which produces berries nearly as large as an orange. The fruit of this delightful tree has not made its way as yet into the market, but this is, of course, due to the fact that only the seeds of the tree have been placed on sale. As soon as these seeds are planted, and the ensuing strawberry-trees bear fruit, we shall buy our berries by the dozen, and the miserable little berries now sold by the quart will no longer find customers.

Now, it ought to be evident to every generous mind that the seedsmen who offer to furnish us with striped roses six inches in diameter and strawberry-trees with fruit as large as oranges, are public benefactors, and deserve a grateful recognition and support. It is, therefore, painful to find that a spirit of envy and hatred prevails among horticulturists who deal exclusively in old-fashioned flowers. The other day the New-York State Horticultural Society held a meeting. The room in which the society met was decked with flowers. There were the *Crytomerica japonica pygmea*, the *Juniperus japonica aurea*, the *Gymnogramina decomposita*, and, in short, everything which could contribute to the comfort and happiness of the members. And yet, in the midst of these floral blessings, a horticulturist was found who actually ridiculed the striped rose and the strawberry-tree, and insinuated that the seedsmen who sell those ingenious inventions are little better than deceivers. Not only was he permitted to make this unblushing charge, but his fellow-members of the society resolved to take measures to suppress the alleged dishonest dealers. Thus are the efforts of inventors and philanthropists perpetually misunderstood and maligned. Who could blame the aggrieved seedsmen if they were to arm themselves with cudgels cut from the strawberry-tree, and beat their revilers until they should be as diversified in hue as a black and blue striped rose? That a man is to be called a swindler merely because he sells beautiful strawberry-trees, in the branches of which the lobster can build her nest and the merry clam can perch and sing, is a disheartening evidence of the deep-rooted skepticism of the age.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

If there be any one country of the Old World for which the American people have entertained more friendly feelings than another, that country is Russia. We have always regarded that nation as our best friend in the European family; but now it appears that we are the most dangerous competitors that Russia has to contend with. The course of trade is little affected by national sympathy. Russia is an agricultural country; her chief export is wheat, and with this important product she supplied the English and other European markets. The United States is also an agricultural country, and her products have also to be disposed of in European markets. Thus the two countries have been brought into direct competition, and the result has been disastrous to Russian trade. American energy has supplanted Russia in the markets of England, and even of Germany. Nine years ago 44 per cent. of the grain sent to Great Britain came from Russia, and only 14 per cent. from the United States; while now 44 per cent. comes from the United States, while only 21 per cent. of foreign grain comes from Russia. Beyond this, there is a gradual but steady decrease in the demand for other articles of rural produce which Russia supplies, and which this country also exports; and a correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Odessa, says the Chamber of Commerce of that Russian seaport is "lost in painful thought when considering the quantity of corn America will soon be able to export."

With this rapid decline in her grain trade, which has been going on for the past ten years, Russia has now to contend with the distress occasioned by three successive bad harvests. This may, and possibly will, be only temporary, and the troubles be tided over by the adoption of extraordinary expedients; but so long as the country comes into the markets of the world as the competitor of the United States, she must be under the disadvantage of contending with a nation immensely her superior in all the economic arts, with a people in whom industry, directed by keen intelligence, is an inherent quality, and who are the owners of a national domain which, in its productive area, is not inferior to that of "all the Russias." Russia's success in maintaining her place in the commercial world, must of necessity depend upon the degree in which she approaches the social and economic habits, the possession of which enables America to successfully compete with her in markets which lie at her own door. So vast a change, reaching to the lowest strata of the Russian people, is not to be made in a day; and a country in which only one person is able to read and write to every eighty-one of the inhabitants, can scarcely hope to contend with the American Republic, in which education is universal, and steady, intelligent industry is exalted almost to a virtue. It is very evident that, to the close of this century at least, the United States will have nothing to fear from the competition of Russia in the grain markets of the world.

OBITUARY.

LIEUT. ROBERT P. WARREN.

A California paper announces the death, on the 24th ult., at Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, of First Lieut. Robert P. Warren, of the Fourteenth Infantry, from an attack of apoplexy. Lieut. Warren was a brother of Major Gen. Warren, and was twenty-nine years of age. He was a native of this State, and was appointed to the Regular Army in January, 1867, being assigned to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, with the rank of Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to the Fourteenth Infantry in December, 1870.

A CASE OF DISTRESS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly give place to this statement of facts, which I hope may draw the attention of charitably disposed persons? At No. 406 East Twentieth street, on the first floor, night before last, were born twin children to a poor woman whose husband is out of work, and who has four other little children, one of whom is a cripple. There were no clothes for the little ones, and no care for the mother but the attendance of a neighbor as poor as herself, who is also in great need, and has four little children dependent upon her.

Any donations of money, clothing, or food bestowed on either of these families will be gratefully received by Mrs. Barry, at the above address.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1876. J. A. L.

THE NEW TARIFF.

SODA AND SALERATUS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow us to answer, as briefly as possible, the comments of a correspondent, in your issue of Thursday, Feb. 3 (who signs himself "J. S. Moore, Bureau of Statistics,") on our article under the above heading, which you published Feb. 2. He says:

"*First*—Your correspondent 'Pro Bono Publico' objects to see sal soda or soda and saleratus on the free list. This article is used largely for manufacturing soap and in other manufactures; it is, therefore, to all intents, a raw material, and it is one of the chief principles of the proposed tariff not only to give our home manufactures as much of the raw material as is consistent with the present state of the revenue 'free,' but also to facilitate the importation of the material by giving the Custom-house the least possible control over it."

As to this, we have only to inform Mr. Moore that soda ash and sal soda are the articles used in "manufacturing soap," glass, and "in other manufactures;" while bicarbonate of soda and saleratus are articles manufactured here, and though entering into the composition of baking powder, self-raising flour, and seidlitz powders, with some other preparations, these latter are no more "raw material" than is a foreign piece of cloth "raw material" because it is used to cut a coat from.

But, having started on a wrong idea of the nature of the articles, he goes on in this manner:

"Your correspondent says:

'On account of the high price of labor, coal, and salt, (chloride of sodium being the base of soda ash,) soda ash cannot be manufactured in the United States as cheaply as it can be imported, duty paid or free. Hence the tax, in shape of duty paid, falls on the English manufacturer.'

It is marvelous that such a statement should be made in sober earnest. But if it really is so, and the English manufacturer does put on the extra one-fourth of a cent duty on his soda, which we propose to abolish, the home manufacturer is thereby benevolently protected by his foreign competitor, and in point of protection has certainly no cause to complain."

Does he mean, then, that it is good public policy for the United States to allow the foreign producer, or manufacturer, to "add to his price and profits" the present amount of duty, rather than receive it as revenue, and so lessen our home burden of taxes? or, did he fail to see in our article that we were writing for revenue, and not simply for protection?

Again he tries to "average" the prices given, not knowing the fact that the difference between the price in kegs and pound packages is just the increased cost of packing in the latter manner over the former.

The duty on the manufactured article is one and a half cents per pound gold, and consequently the percentage given by your correspondent is altogether out of the way.

For the information of your correspondent, and probably many readers, we add, that the manufacture of all kinds of articles of which soda is the basis throughout the world is very much depressed, and many of the goods are turned out without any profit, if not at a positive loss.

The present prices of raw material abroad, at the nearest ports to the manufactories, are as follows: Soda ash, from £7 to £9 per ton, according to test and quality; sal soda, £3 15s., and the freight by steamer is from 10s. to 12s. 6d., while by sail it is only from 5s. to 7s. 6d., all of which is in marked contrast to his statement "that the foreign cost of soda and soda ash is about £9 to £9 5s., and that the freight in average costs £1 per ton," and we cannot reach any such conclusion as that "the natural protection our home makers of soda have on the freight alone is equal to nearly the ¼ of a cent per pound that it is proposed to abolish."

European manufacturers of the bicarbonate of soda do not covet the United States as a market for that article so long as they hold the supply of raw material, and they have heretofore only sent their surplus stock here, except at times when the abnormal state of affairs rendered a profit certain.

Believing that the United States should ever seek to raise as large a revenue as possible on things that can, and do, easily bear the burden, and especially on those like tea, coffee, sal soda and soda ash, saleratus and bicarbonate of soda, where the tax really falls on the producer or manufacturer of the imported article, and not on the consumer here; and, "leaving the question" as to whether your correspondent from the "Bureau of Statistics" is or is not "speaking on the tariff intelligently" where he wishes us to leave it—"to yourself and the readers of your journal"—we come back to our original proposition at the close of our article, published in THE TIMES on Wednesday, the 2d inst., that, "If, now, Congress sees fit to take off this duty, let it be done with these facts fully before them: Take the duty off soda, other than bicarbonate, and the English manufacturer will simply add to his price and profit the amount of the duty our Government will lose; and take it off of bicarbonate of soda, and the burden will fall at home more severely than in the first case, without the shadow of a benefit to the consumers." And that proposition stands uncontroverted, and should be the first thought in mind when approaching this question from any point.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1876.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to find that in your valuable paper we are likely to have a discussion on the new Tariff bill, as there is no doubt it is one of vital importance, involving, as it does, the welfare or decay of the business of the country. The gentleman introducing the bill into the House I am afraid does not consider the difference between articles that are imported simply because they can not be produced here, and others that are manufactured here, and which we are striving to produce at prices to compete with those imported.

For instance, the article lead. Does it seem that any one wishing the welfare of his country would put the same duty on old lead as upon finished sheets and pipes, and double that on the pig? The waste on re-manufacturing the old is about one per cent., and, after paying labor, would it be possible to compete with the importer.

Iron. One article manufactured from this is nails. You can purchase them now for three cents per pound, and to produce them there is more hardship from the first raising the mineral from the earth to the time of putting the nails into the kegs than upon ten times the value of any other article. What would it be if the duty on iron be reduced.

According to the bill, iron wire is to be imported, whether black or galvanized, at the same rates. Now, as all the telegraph companies use it galvanized, it seems very much as if this clause was intended for their benefit and not for the public's. Is this fair to manufacturers and the zinc producers of the country? Tin plate is an article that, if it were manufactured here, would, to an enormous extent, stimulate the iron trade, and employ hundreds of thousands more hands. There is no mention of it in this improved Tariff bill, simply, I presume, because it is so completely monopolized by the importers. WELSHMAN.

BROOKLYN, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1876.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to Mr. J. S. Moore's letter in to-day's TIMES, in which, among other remarks, he says, in answer to my statement to your reporter:

"This proposed tariff is not intended for the benefit of either manufacturer or importer, but for the benefit of the consumer," &c.

I maintain it is concocted in the interest of the domestic woolen manufacturers. To show you the colored gentleman in the wood-pile, I would say it is proposed to give them (the domestic woolen manufacturers:) First, dye-stuffs "free," and next, a reduction of as much as sixty per cent. in their raw wools; while the imported cheap, heavy woolens will still have to pay the almost prohibitive duty of over one hundred per cent. Of course, Mr. Moore changes the rate of duty on imported cloths from fifty cents per pound and thirty-five per cent. ad valorem, to seventy cents per pound; but, as I demonstrated on Tuesday to your reporter, this is no reduction on the lower grades used so extensively by the working classes, and which compete with the domestic productions, while the finer qualities, which do not conflict, are reduced a trifle.

As to the outlandish article of mohair, (as Mr. Moore is pleased to term it,) on which there is an actual increase of duty, I would say, for his information, that this is an article extensively used by women for dresses, and also in the manufacture of clothing for men, and constitutes a very important item in the annual imports. D. McKEEVER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1876.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FISHERIES.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 3.—The transportation of frozen fresh fish from Northern New-Brunswick over the Inter-Colonial Railroad is assuming large proportions. Last week 115,000 pounds were brought to St. John alone, chiefly for shipment to the United States markets.

THE GERMAN TREATY.

ITS PROPOSED TERMINATION.

ADVERSE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS—THE NATURAL RIGHT OF IMMIGRATION AFFIRMED—A DOCUMENT OF INTEREST TO ALL ADOPTED CITIZENS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The following report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, prepared by Mr. C. J. Faulkner, adverse to a proposal to give notice of the termination of the treaty on naturalization negotiated with the German Government by Mr. Bancroft, is of interest to all adopted citizens. The committee, it will be seen, declare that the treaty works well and has been liberally construed by the German Government in favor of American citizens. The treaty runs to 1878 and, it will be seen, that the committee oppose its repeal.

If the object of this proposed notice to terminate the treaty of the North German Confederation of the 22d of February, 1868, is founded upon the idea that the condition of our German naturalized citizens was better before the formation of that treaty than it has been since its ratification by the two Governments, we think this a grave error. All who are at all familiar with the facts as they existed prior to 1868 and since that period know that such is not the case. Before the existence of that treaty constant difficulties arose between the two countries, growing out of a return of the naturalized German citizen to the land of his birth, and every page of our diplomatic correspondence shows how continually our representatives abroad were called upon to protect the rights of this class of our fellow-citizens—what delays and difficulties they encountered in the vindication of their rights, and how frequently the peace and good understanding between the two Governments were imperiled by their rigid adherence to their own views or the obligations resting upon their native-born citizens. Much inconvenience, great loss of time, interruption of business, heavy fines, burdensome costs, and sometimes imprisonment were the fate of many before their rights were recognized by the foreign Government, and in no instance have we ever learned that any compensation or indemnity was accorded by the foreign Government or demanded by our own for the cost, privation, and suffering encountered by our fellow-citizens in the vindication of their rights. Emigration itself, under many circumstances, was treated as an offense punishable by their laws.

Much of this evil has ceased to exist since the formation of the treaty in 1868. The treaty has been carried out by the German Government with honor and good faith. The natural right of immigration affirmed by that treaty, with all the consequences of acknowledging that right, have been fully recognized; the utmost caution has been observed in all proceedings involving the rights of the naturalized citizen; prompt investigation has been made into the facts, and justice, according to the views of our representatives there, expeditiously administered. Its beneficent effect was immediately seen in the remission of penal sentences against many of our fellow-citizens, too numerous to be mentioned by our Minister in detail. It is probable that not a case of any hardship involving the rights of a naturalized citizen since the adoption of this treaty would have occurred had it not been to the extent to which our laws of naturalization have been abused by persons for the most selfish and unjustifiable purposes. It is well known that there is a very considerable class of our naturalized citizens residing in Germany who have sought American citizenship for the sole purpose of avoiding the duties of citizenship in their native country, and, having acquired it, have returned to their native land without any intention of residing again in America, or of performing any of the duties of citizenship here.

The *Almanach de Gotha* for the year 1875 gives the number of citizens of the United States residing in Germany and counted among its permanent population as 10,698. A decided majority of these are naturalized citizens. It is estimated that the number of Americans annually arriving from the United States in the German Empire amounts to 15,000, of whom about thirteen thousand return in the same season, leaving about fifteen hundred as sojourning or temporarily abiding in the country, and about five hundred added to the class of those whose residence seems to be indefinite. Under the operation of this state of things, there are large and steadily-increasing colonies of Americans scattered throughout the German Empire. Native-born Americans form only a comparatively small portion of the citizens of the United States permanently residing in Germany. It is estimated that at least three-fourths of the number are persons of German birth who have been naturalized in the United States and have returned to Germany to reside, and yet, great as is the number of naturalized citizens returning to Germany, with a whole male population under forty-three in arms, either actively or constructively; with the natural jealousy excited against those who claim exemption from military service by virtue of their naturalization as American citizens; with the frauds known to exist frequently in obtaining this means of exemption, but thirty-five cases have been brought to the notice of our diplomatic representatives since the formation of the treaty in which the military authorities have questioned the status of any of them, and of these three only have been decided adversely by the German authorities, and they upon principles or facts the force and justice of which our Minister could not question.

So sound and unassailable are the principles incorporated into this treaty that it would be difficult to conjecture any possible ground of objection to it, unless it be that provision which, having declared that a German naturalized in America renews his residence in Germany without the intent to return to America he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States, and also declares that the intent not to return may be held to exist when the person naturalized resides more than two years in the country of his birth. The original phraseology of this treaty used the word "shall," but at the instance of our Minister the word "may," was substituted, so, as it now stands, the two years' residence affords only presumptive evidence of an intention to return, which may be rebutted by facts and circumstances.

Your committee see no objection to this provision, which has been alike inserted into all of our nine other naturalization treaties. It is intended to guard against the gross abuse of American citizenship, of which Germany especially affords so many examples. This citizenship is acquired by many, not for the honest and bona fide purpose of enjoying the blessings of our Government and contributing to the advancement of our country, but as a convenient pretext to escape their obligations as citizens both to the country of their birth and the country of their adoption. It has been found necessary, therefore, to fix on some period that will test the intent of such persons. Two years has been fixed upon as a proper time to determine that question, but even under this treaty that period of time is only presumption and may be rebutted by showing that that or a longer residence is honest and bona fide, and consistent with the intent to return to the country of their adoption. The right growing out of this particular provision of the treaty has been exercised with remarkable delicacy by the German Government, and when the residence of a naturalized German exceeds two years he is called upon for an explanation of that fact, and if the explanation is satisfactory and consistent with the facts he is ordinarily left undisturbed. That some such provision should exist in the treaty is just to ourselves and just to the German Government. American citizenship should be too highly valued to permit it to become the mere instrument of fraud and imposture.

Your committee, therefore, has reached the conclusion that it would not be expedient to terminate a treaty which has placed the rights of our naturalized fellow-citizens upon a firm and secure basis, and which has been followed by such beneficial consequences. But if the object of this proposed notice is simply to stimulate our Government to ask a revision of that treaty; to have it extended to the entire German Empire, including Alsace and Lorraine; to define with more precision some of the points of controversy touching subjects of expatriation, naturalization, and nationality; to incorporate into it some provisions that subsequent experience has introduced into our later treaties on that subject, the resolution of inquiry addressed to us is unobjectionable and perhaps worthy of commendation. These points have already attracted the attention of the present Secretary of State, and have been the subject of an able communication by him to our Minister to Berlin. Fortunately none of the ambiguities or omissions in the present treaty have been the cause of any practical evil whatever. This may be ascribed to the liberal and enlightened spirit in which this treaty has been construed by the German authorities, and to the sincere feeling which they have manifested of cultivating the most friendly and harmonious relations with our government.

We therefore think it is better to leave this aspect of the subject in the care of the State Department, where it properly belongs, entertaining no doubt that the German Government will act in the same enlightened spirit upon any amendment to the treaty in which it originally concurred, and which, so far as the rights of our citizens are concerned, it has been so wisely and favorably construed. This treaty admits, in the broadest terms, the natural right of expatriation, a doctrine never before conceded by the German Government. It concedes the free right of emigration, and the absolute discharge of every naturalized German citizen from all military service, not actually required of him by some legal obligation then operative and in active force on the day of his emigration, so that upon his return to Germany the exemption occurs as fully as if he were a natural born citizen of the United States. The protection which this treaty gives to the naturalized citizen is of the highest and most solemn character, and gives to him a guarantee from both Governments that his rights shall be fully recognized and protected. This guarantee must necessarily extend to his full indemnity by the Government that unjustly interrupts, delays, or denies those rights. This treaty recognizes the full right of a German subject to renounce his allegiance to the land of his birth, and through our Naturalization laws to acquire a new nationality in the United States.

If our opinion of the future action of the German Government is too favorable there will yet be ample time to apply the appropriate remedy by the fifth article of that treaty. It went into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, to continue in force for ten years from that day. Ratifications were exchanged on the 9th of May, 1868. A previous notice of six months is required to be given if we desire to terminate it at the end of the ten years. Notice, therefore, given by the 9th of November, 1877, will terminate the treaty. We can therefore well leave twelve months more for diplomatic negotiations, and if, by that time, any evils resulting from alleged ambiguities and omissions in that treaty are not remedied, it will be in the power of the next session of Congress to direct a notice to terminate it, if, in its judgment, it would be wise and expedient to do so.

Your committee, therefore, report at this time, giving the notice referred to in the resolution.

THE INDIANA WHISKY RING.

IMPRISONMENT OF THE PERSONS CONVICTED AT INDIANAPOLIS—WHAT THE CONVICTS HAVE TO SAY OF THEMSELVES—THEIR PUNISHMENT ALREADY COMMENCED.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 3.—The persons recently tried, convicted, and sentenced at Indianapolis for complicity in whisky frauds were placed in the State Prison at Jeffersonville last evening. The prisoners previous to their present trouble occupied high positions, and were numbered among the best citizens of Evansville. Their names and terms of sentence are as follows: James K. Hill, two years and six months; Albert McGriff, two years; William Munford, two years; David M. Lewis, two years; George T. Simonson, Philip C. Eberwine, two years; Harrison Witter, two years; John E. Phillips, two years, and Hiram B. Snyder, two years. The sentences read for hard labor for the terms specified for violation of the revenue laws. The prisoners were delivered to the custody of Warden Howard by Mr. J. D. Bigelow, Deputy United States Marshal for Indiana. A *Courier-Journal* reporter succeeded in having a talk with the prisoners after they arrived at the prison. Albert McGriff was sitting on a lounge with his face buried in his hands, the picture of grief and despair. The reporter touched him lightly on the shoulder, when he started and raised his head. His face looked care-worn and haggard, and his eyes were suffused with tears. He is an old man, sixty winters having whitened his hair. He has an open, frank, and honest countenance. He said: "It was no use; my counsel did everything they could for me." After a pause, he continued, "My God! to think that I would ever come to a place like this. It will kill me; my heart is crushed now." He spoke in a voice deep with emotion, and was greatly agitated. "If it were not for my poor wife and son I believe I could stand it, but to think of the disgrace brought upon them is more than I can bear. It will kill my wife. She is sick now and this will kill her; but there is one consolation, she knows I am innocent of the charge. John Bingham lied on me cruelly and maliciously. He never paid me a dollar in his life, and knows it well. Byron Bingham, his brother, told me at the Grand Hotel in Indianapolis, in the presence of the United States Marshal, that he knew nothing against me, and he did not believe I was in the Ring. I spoke of this afterward when John Bingham found it out, and that is why he swore that his brother Byron knew nothing about the money. He [John Bingham] swore that he paid me. While I was at home sick they raised the stamps and did the dumping on me, and I swear to you that I am an innocent man." He said that his wife was fifty-eight years old, and that he had been married thirty years; he was warm in the praise of his son, who had stood nobly by him during his long trial. McGriff was well known and highly respected at Evansville, being for seven years the City Clerk of that place, and a leading member of the Presbyterian Church.

James K. Hill displayed more indifference than the other prisoners. He is well known here. He was Deputy Revenue Collector at Evansville. Before he was sentenced at Indianapolis, Tuesday, through his counsel, W. P. Fishback, he presented the following note to Judge Gresham:

> With due deference to your Honor, and the jury that found me guilty, I say now, in the presence of God and the world, that I am not guilty. During my connection with the Revenue Department I have worked faithfully in the interests of the Government. I ask for the sake of my family that your Honor will be as merciful as the circumstances will permit. (Signed) J. H. HILL.

Philip C. Eberwine was sad and silent, having nothing to say to any one, but gazing vacantly upon those in the room. He is thirty-five years old; has blue eyes, and dark hair slightly tinged with gray. In a note to Judge Gresham, before sentence was pronounced, he said: "I withheld nothing from the United States Attorneys when called upon, but gave them the evidence upon which my own indictment was found and that of others. I am unfortunately a pensioner upon the Government. I bear three severe and honorable wounds as a reward for three years' good service as a private soldier. I am maimed for life and unable to do any manual labor. It was my helpless condition and poverty, coupled with a desire to save my little home from being sold from us, that caused me to listen to the oily words of the seducer." Miller is thirty-one years old. He said that he never would have been in the Ring only that all the officers were in, and if he kept out he would have them all to fight, and that to save his position he went in. He is a married man, but has no children. His health is delicate. John E. Phillips thinks the sentence terrible. He was in the Army four years, and was badly wounded. He said the distillers got him into it by stating that they would have to shut down or run crooked; that he was trying to provide a home for his family, and did not want to lose his position. Phillips is about fifty years of age, and has a wife and four children living in straitened circumstances. He takes his sentence hard. George T. Simonson was cool and self-possessed. He thought that a little more mercy should have been shown him, but he was going to make the best of it. He was in the Army, but broke down on account of ill health. He is forty-three years old, and has a wife and three children. William Mumford is a fine-looking man, probably fifty-five years old. He was a Colonel in the Army, and received several wounds. He looked very pale, but calm. David M. Lewis had nothing to say. He is a man past the middle age of life, and has a family. Hiram B. Snyder appeared indifferent to all around him, and looked sad and gloomy. After the prisoners had shaken hands with their friends and bade them good-by, they were marched out of the office into the prisoners' reception-room by Deputy Warden Craig. They were there relieved of such articles as they had about them which it was contrary to the rules for them to keep. Warden Howard held no conversation with the prisoners. They were taken to the prison barber where their hair was cut and their whiskers shaved off. They were then taken to the clothing department, and the striped convicts' suits put on. When fully rigged out they were taken to the house and assigned their quarters and cots.

THE WISCONSIN CASES.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court was discharged to-day after returning six additional indictments. Among the parties indicted are R. K. Adams, an ex-Ganger, Jacob Minnemacher, Louis Hiller, and Gephart Winner. The other two are reported to be Chicago burglars who entered into negotiations with the distillers last Summer, proposing, if they were paid a certain sum, to break into the Collector's office and destroy all the papers that were to be used in evidence against the Ring.

THE HIPPODROME MEETINGS.

The preparations for the series of meetings to be held under the leadership of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in the Hippodrome building on Fourth avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, are nearly completed, and appear to be as nearly perfect of their kind as any that could have been arranged. The day when the meetings are to be begun has not yet been fixed. For the cost of carrying on the meetings and the preparations, only $5,700 has been received by the committee, while they have been obliged already to incur an indebtedness of about fifteen thousand dollars, and the total expenses of the meetings will probably be not far from forty thousand dollars. The Hippodrome has been divided into three parts, of which the main hall is at the west end of the building, and contains seats for about six thousand eight hundred persons. The chief usher is to have his place next to Mr. Moody, in the large hall, and will have telegraphic communication with the man in charge of the entrance, and as soon as the seats in the hall are filled he will telegraph to have the doors closed, after which no more persons will be allowed to enter. In the second hall, situated at the eastern end of the building, a similar arrangement will be in force. This hall will seat about four thousand persons.

Last evening the final rehearsal of the choir took place in the main hall, under the leadership of Mr. Coe. The choir received notice of a meeting to be held on Sunday evening next at 9 o'clock in the Fourth Avenue Hall. This is to be a private meeting of prayer, as a preliminary to the series of meetings.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A SNOW-PLOW KNOCKS DOWN A BRIDGE AND RUNS INTO THE RIVER—SEVERL PERSONS INJURED—A BRAVE SUPERINTENDENT.

MIDDLETOWN, Feb. 3.—An accident happened at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the New-York Midland Railroad, just east of Westfield Flats, fifty-seven miles west of this city. An engine driving a snow-plow, after opening the road, banked with snow in Sullivan County, was proceeding to Norwich ahead of the mail train. When within a few feet of the bridge over the Willwemac River, the plow left the track and knocked down the bridge. The plow and engine went into the river and turned over. In the plow, which was unbroken, were five men, who were bruised and cut, but not seriously. Reeves Hawkins, conductor, was cut on the head, face, and leg, and was bruised; John Minshall, master mechanic, was bruised on the back; Patrick McDermot, brakeman, cut on the head and had some of his ribs broken; George Gere, brakeman, was unhurt; Everett Vaughn, brakeman, had his shoulder dislocated. On the engine were four men, who, besides being cut and bruised, were more or less scalded by the escaping steam which filled the cab. William McCloud, engineer was scalded on the right leg; Edward Cooney, fireman, was scalded over the bowels; John Babcock, roadmaster, cut and bruised in the face and on the head. H. M. Flint, Superintendent, was most injured, and it is feared dangerously. He was badly scalded below the knees and on the hands, and he also inhaled steam. There was danger of the mail train, with its passengers, plunging into the wreck, but by the efforts of the master mechanic, who first freed himself, it was flagged and stopped. Superintendent Flint, after calling loudly from the cab window, "Flag that mail!" fell back exhausted. Some of the injured were taken with the passengers to Norwich on a special train sent to their relief from Walton. Superintendent Flint and others were taken to a hotel at Westfield Flats. A wrecking train, with physicians and medicine, went from Middletown this morning. The passengers will be transferred. The wreck will be cleared by night, and the bridge rebuilt in a few days.

A MYSTERY.

In this City we have become rather callous as to startling disappearances of late, since it has, on more than one occasion, proved painfully obvious that they were to be accounted for by the disappearer's inclination to follow his own devices a while, discumbered—for men are oftentimes ungrateful wretches—of the affectionate vigilance of Madam and the friends of the family. But a disappearance of a very different complexion occurred two months ago in Ireland, presenting features as strange and tragic as a novelist could devise.

On the shore of Dublin County, nearly opposite the islet known as Ireland's Eye, the scene of a tragedy which excited extraordinary interest many years ago, is a village, noted for its races, called Baldoyle. On the 15th December the patrol of the Coast Guard Service there observed, at 3 o'clock in the morning, the body of a man which had been washed up by the waves. The flesh had nearly disappeared from the head, and on the hands was hanging in strips, the fingers appearing as if they had been bruised to pieces. The body when found was without a coat, but the clothes were otherwise in perfect order. A watch and £3 were found in the pockets, but there was nothing wherewith to identify the deceased. However, a few days later the body was identified by a Mrs. Stewart, from England, as that of her husband, John Stewart. From the evidence given by her and others it appeared that he was personally interested in a Dublin will case which came on for trial in November, and with the view of opposing it took passage on board the St. Patrick, for Dublin, on the 4th of that month, carrying with him certain papers which he believed would have a great influence in deciding the cause. A short time before the vessel reached port Stewart was seen by his wife. He was sitting on a cask, his arms on the bulwark, and his head on his arms. There was a height of only eighteen inches from the seat he occupied to the top of the bulwark, and a movement in sleep might have caused him to lose his balance and fall over, but in that case what became of his coats? He wore two when last seen, and the papers for the Probate Court were in the pockets. He was no swimmer, so could not have divested himself of his coats in the water, and the fact that his watch and cash were in his pocket when he was washed ashore, seems an answer to any hypothesis of violence having been done him for robbery. The jury could only return a verdict of "found drowned," and probably the circumstances of his fate will never be known, but his mysterious disappearance, together with that of important documents, will, by many be attributed to something other than accident. It is quite a case for such an unraveler as Edgar Poe describes to go to work upon. The fact of the fingers appearing as though bruised to pieces suggests the case of a man clinging to the side of a boat, and ruthlessly beaten away. Could the steamer—he was seen just before the ship came to anchor—have been boarded by those intending to make away with him, who taking advantage of the darkness—for it was 3 A. M., on a November morning—thrust him into a boat, got the papers, and then flung him overboard? Will cases present many dark features. This may be one of the number.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Mme. Titiens will this evening sing in "Lucrezia Borgia" at the Academy of Music. To-morrow afternoon she will appear there in "Norma."

MR. THOMAS' SATURDAY MATINEE.

The programme to be interpreted Saturday afternoon at Steinway Hall is as follows:

Symphony, No. 1, (new)..........J. K. Paine
Aria, "Non mi dir," "Don Giovanni"..........Mozart
Mrs. Emily Butman.
Theme, Variations, Finale, } Septet, op. 20..........Beethoven
Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream"..Mendelssohn
Aria, "Ocean, thou mighty monster," "Oberon". Weber
Mrs. Emily Butman.
Symphonic poem, op. 40, "Danse Macabre," (new)..........Saint-Saens
"Rhapsodie Hongroise," No. 14..........Liszt

A WORKING MEN'S CLUB.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial of yesterday, entitled "Free Reading-rooms," will doubtless attract considerable attention among those of the community who are interested in the welfare of the neglected laboring classes; it may, therefore, prove an encouragement to such to know that your suggestion is already being carried into successful effect by a body of nearly two hundred working men, who constitute a Working Men's Club in connection with one of the free churches of this City. They hire a large floor which is handsomely furnished and well supplied with games, books, foreign and domestic periodicals. Here the men flock in the evening, engage in conversation, take part in some game, smoke a cigar, drink a cup of coffee, or remain in the reading-room to look over the papers and magazines. In addition to this advantage, every member of this club and his family are entitled by virtue of his membership, to free medical advice and medicine, to the privilege of a free entertainment every month, to the benefits of a Labor Bureau and a Coal Savings Society, and also to the timely help afforded by a Mutual Benefit Society which pays its sick members $5 per week; and on the death of a member pays his family $100.

Did every church in this City realize its great mission, which is to open its doors to all and invite them to come in; did all professing Christians prove their interest in men's souls by the interest they take in their bodies; in short, were every church to organize such an institution as the above, and by this means draw the great mass of laboring men under its spiritual influence, poverty, ignorance, and crime might be immensely diminished, and the vast sums of money now necessarily spent for prisons, poor-houses, and relief associations be turned into some more remunerative channel.

A WORKING MAN.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1876.

LECTURE BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Mr. Wendell Phillips lectured last night at Steinway Hall before the General Association of Tradesmen and Mechanics on the subject of "The Relations of Our Government and with Indians." He knew, he said, by long experience, and by having a dozen times attempted to force the subject on the attention of his fellow-citizens, how wearisome, tedious, and sometimes even disgusting had been this discussion of the past and future of the Indians. And yet the chapter it recalled of the dealings of our Government with these fast disappearing tribes would be one which our children would write of as the Scots did of the Highlanders and Lowlanders, as the romance of their history. The lecture was one of great interest in spite of its hackneyed subject, and the applause was hearty and frequent.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

WHO ORIGINATED THE MARCH TO THE SEA?

THE PART WHICH GEN. GRANT HAD IN THE MATTER—EXTRACTS FROM HIS OFFICIAL LETTERS OF INSTRUCTION TO GEN. SHERMAN, GEN. HALLECK, AND GEN. THOMAS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Every one knows who executed the march to the sea. Comparatively few can know what the official records have to say of its origin.

Gen. Kilpatrick declares, on the authority of Gen. Thomas J. Wood, that Gen. Sherman unfolded the plan of that march to Secretary Cameron, in 1861, at Louisville, and that afterward Gen. Sherman gave the details of the movement to him [Kilpatrick] at Nashville in April, 1864. But Senator Cameron emphatically denies the first story, and Gen. Sherman himself says in his *Memoirs*, Vol. II., page 166, that the *first* time he had the move in his "mind's eye" was Sept. 21, 1864. Gen. Sherman, however, lays absolute claim to having originated the movement. He, however, indignantly repudiates the designation of the route by Augusta, which Gen. Kilpatrick insists he named at Nashville.

In January, 1864, Gen. Grant was in command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, with headquarters at Nashville. Gen. Thomas, also under Grant, was with the Army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga. Gen. Sherman was on the Mississippi preparing for his Meridian campaign. Bearing in mind that Gen. Sherman does not claim to have thought of a march to the sea until the 21st of September, 1864, the following extracts from the records will be found significant:

Jan. 15, 1864, Gen. Grant wrote Halleck from Nashville:

* * * "I look upon the next line for me to secure to be that from Chattanooga to Mobile, Montgomery and Atlanta being the important intermediate points."

Jan. 19 Gen. Grant, then still at Nashville, wrote to Gen. Thomas at Chattanooga:

"I look upon the line for this army to secure in the next campaign to be that from Chattanooga to Mobile, Atlanta and Montgomery being the important intermediate points. I look upon the Tennessee River and Mobile as being the most practicable points from which to start, and to hold as bases of supplies if the line is secured. I have so written to the General in Chief, only giving my views more fully, and shall write him to-day giving my views of the co-operation we should have from the Eastern armies."

A copy in full of the letter to Halleck was sent to Gen. Sherman, when Gen. Grant soon after left for the Army of the Potomac.

Feb. 28 Gen. Thomas reported to Gen. Grant that he could soon send him an estimate of the troops necessary to guard the railroad bridges in the contemplated advance, and added:

"I believe if I can commence the campaign with the Fourteenth and Fourth Corps in front, with Howard's corps in reserve, that I can move along the line of the railroad, and overcome all opposition as far, at least, as Atlanta. I should want a strong division of cavalry in advance."

Gen. Grant, having been made Lieutenant General, assumed command of all the armies, assigned Gen. Sherman to command at Nashville, and left for the East. Almost immediately upon his arrival at the head-quarters of the Army at Washington, Grant sent Sherman a letter giving an outline of a general plan proposed for all the armies. As to Sherman's part he wrote, after telling him that a co-operative movement upon Mobile had been ordered:

"You I propose to move against Johnston's army, to break it up, and to get into the interior of the enemy's country as far as you can, inflicting all the damage you can against their war resources. I do not propose to lay down for you a plan of campaign, but simply to lay down the work it is desirable to have done, and leave you free to execute in your own way. Submit to me, however, as early as you can, your plan of operations."

Gen. Grant also sent a map to all army commanders, on which the work expected of each was laid down. In acknowledging the receipt of this map Gen. Sherman wrote, under date of April 5:

"From that map I see all, and glad am I that there are minds now at Washington able to devise; and for my part, if we can keep our counsels, I believe I have the men and ability to march square up to the position assigned me, and to hold it. * * * I now know the results aimed at, I know my base and have a pretty good idea of my lines of operation."

From these extracts it is quite clear that Gen. Grant planned the campaign as far as Atlanta. It is also certain that he did not push an army down to that point with the expectation that it was to stay there.

Mobile Bay having been captured a few weeks before Sherman took Atlanta, Gen. Grant telegraphed, suggesting a modification of his plan:

CITY POINT, Va., Sept. 10, 1864.

Major Gen. Sherman:

As soon as your men are properly rested, and preparations can be made, it is desirable that another campaign should be commenced. We want to keep the enemy continually pressed to the end of the war. If we give him no peace while the war lasts, the end cannot be far distant. Now that we have all of Mobile Bay that is valuable, I do not know but it will be the best move for Major Gen. Canby's troops to act upon Savannah, while you move on Augusta. I should like to hear from you, however, on this matter.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

The same day Gen. Sherman responded at some length, closing as follows:

"If I could be sure of finding provisions and ammunition at Augusta or Columbus, Ga., I can march to Milledgeville and compel Hood to give up Augusta or Macon, and could then turn on the other. The country will afford forage and many supplies, but not enough in any one place to admit of a delay. In scattering for forage we have a great many men picked up by the enemy's cavalry. If you can manage to take the Savannah River as high as Augusta, or the Chattahoochee as far up as Columbus, I can sweep the whole State of Georgia; otherwise I would risk our whole army by going too far from Atlanta."

On the 20th September, Gen. Sherman, in writing Gen. Grant, after a brief review of the situation, said:

"I will, therefore, give it as my opinion that your army and Canby's should be reinforced to the maximum; that, after you get Wilmington, you should strike for Savannah and its river; that Gen. Canby should hold the Mississippi River, and send a force to take Columbus, Ga., either by way of the Alabama or Appalachicola River; that I should keep Hood employed, and put my army in fine order for a march on Augusta, Columbia, and Charleston, and start as soon as Wilmington is sealed to commerce, and the city of Savannah is in our possession.

* * * * * * * *

If you will secure Wilmington and the city of Savannah from your centre, and let Gen. Canby have command over the Mississippi River and the country west of it, I will send a force to the Alabama and Appalachicola, provided you give me 100,000 of the drafted men to fill up my old regiments; and if you will fix a day to be in Savannah I will insure our possession of Macon and a point on the river below Augusta."

Oct. 4, three weeks before Gen. Sherman, in his *Memoirs*, claims that he first thought of the march to the sea, Gen. Grant wrote from City Point to Gen. Halleck:

"Your letter of the 2d inst. in relation to the movements of the Western armies and the preparations ordered by the staff officers of Gen. Canby is received. When this campaign was commenced nothing else was in contemplation but that Sherman, after capturing Atlanta, should connect with Canby at Mobile. Drawing the Nineteenth Corps, however, from Canby, and the movements of Kirby Smith demanding the presence of all of Canby's surplus forces in another direction, have made it impossible to carry out the plan as early as was contemplated. Any considerable force to co-operate with Sherman on the sea-coast must now be sent from here. The question is whether, under such circumstances, Augusta and Savannah would not be a better line than Selma, Montgomery, and Mobile. I think Savannah might be taken by surprise with one corps from here and such troops as Foster could spare from the Department of the South. This is my view, but before giving positive orders I want to make a visit to Washington and consult a little on the subject."

At this point the discussion between Gen. Sherman and the authorities at Washington and City Point arose. Hood had turned northward, Gen. Sherman was following him with part of his force, and Gen Thomas had been dispatched to Nashville to co-operate against him from that point. Suddenly Gen. Sherman proposed to leave Thomas to take care of Hood and march across to the sea, "smashing things" as he went. The discussion which followed was *not*, as is now claimed, over the question whether a campaign to the sea should be undertaken, *that*, as has been conclusively shown, was already decided upon, but whether it should be begun before destroying Hood. Grant, Lincoln, and all at the East insisted that Hood should be first overthrown.

Nov. 1, Gen. Sherman telegraphed an estimate of the forces he had left with, or provided for, Gen. Thomas, with which to take care of Hood, which afterward turned out to be an overestimate of more than 27,000 men. Upon receiving this, Gen. Grant gave the following permission to undertake the march without first destroying Hood:

CITY POINT, VA., Nov. 2, 1864—11:30 P. M.

To Major Gen. Sherman.

Your dispatch of 9 A. M. yesterday is just received. I dispatched you the same date, advising that Hood's army, now that it had worked so far north, ought to be looked upon as the object. With the force, however, you have left with Gen. Thomas, he must be able to take care of Hood and destroy him. I do not see that you can withdraw from where you are to follow Hood without giving up all we have gained in territory. I say, then, go on as you propose.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

Gen. Kilpatrick interprets the last clause of this dispatch as if it read, "Go on and execute the march to the sea which you have originated." There is *very high authority* for the assertion that the correct interpretation should have been, "You have proposed to march without first destroying Hood. As it is now evident from your statement of forces left with Thomas that he can take care of Hood, I say go."

That Gen. Sherman himself looked upon a march to the sea as one determined in advance is evident from the terms of his congratulatory order, issued upon reaching the coast. Referring to Hood's movement from Atlanta to the rear, he said:

"But we were not thus to be led away by him, and preferred to lead and control events ourselves. Gens. Thomas and Schofield, commanding the departments to our rear, returned to their posts and prepared to decoy Gen. Hood into their meshes, while we came on to complete the *original* journey."

Gen. Grant in his final report of July 22, 1865, thus speaks of the campaign from Chattanooga southward:

"Gen. Sherman was instructed to move against Johnston's army, break it up, and to go into the interior of the enemy's country as far as he could, inflicting all the damage he could upon their war resources. If the enemy in his full front showed signs of joining Lee, to follow him up to the full extent of his ability, while I would prevent the concentration of Lee upon him, if it was in the power of the Army of the Potomac to do so. More specific instructions were not given, for the reason that I had talked over with him the plans of the campaign, and was satisfied that he understood them and would execute them to the fullest extent possible."

And again:

"It was the original design to hold Atlanta, and by getting through to the coast, with a garrison left on the Southern railroads, leading east and west through Georgia, to effectually sever the East from the West. In other words, cut the would-be Confederacy in two again, as it had been cut once by our gaining possession of the Mississippi River. Gen. Sherman's plan virtually effected this object."

The part of Gen. Sherman's plan here referred to was his proposition to march through Georgia without holding Atlanta, Grant's plan contemplated a prior destruction of Hood's army so as effectually to provide against a march of Hood to, and perhaps across the Ohio River. Sherman's was a march away from an enemy. It was more than this; it was leaving Gen. Thomas with but a part of his own [Thomas'] forces to meet Hood's whole army, which, up to that time, had so skillfully resisted Sherman's and Thomas' combined forces. This was strongly expressed by Gen. Thomas after the defeat of Hood in a letter to Halleck, who had assumed that Hood was not being pushed with vigor in his retreat. Gen. Thomas wrote:

"Gen. Hood's army is being pursued as rapidly and as vigorously as it is possible for one army to pursue another. * * * I hope, in urging me to push the enemy, the department remembers that Gen. Sherman took with him the complete organization of the Military Division of the Mississippi, well equipped in every respect, as regards ammunition, supplies, and transportation, leaving me only two corps, partially stripped of their transportation to accommodate the force taken with him, to oppose the advance into Tennessee of that army which had resisted the advance of the Military Division of the Mississippi on Atlanta from the commencement of the campaign till its close, and which is now, in addition, aided by Forrest's cavalry."

It was Thomas' subsequent success at Nashville that excused Sherman's campaign to the sea. Had Thomas been defeated, as he might have been without disgrace, either below Columbia or at Nashville, and had Hood then started for the Ohio, the march to the sea would have received the universal judgment which Gen. Sherman himself on page 178 of Vol. II. there records as the alternative attending failure:

"There was a 'devil-may-care' feeling pervading officers and men, that made me feel the full load of responsibility, for success would be accepted as a matter of course, whereas, should we fail, this 'march,' would be adjudged the wild adventure of a crazy fool."

H. V. B.

OFFICE OF THE
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, }
Nos. 140, 142, and 146 Broadway.

To the Public:

In view of the excitement and anxiety in the public mind aroused by the robbery at the Northampton Bank, and the discussion resulting therefrom of the advisability of the use of the "Time Lock" as an additional security, we would inform the public that though there is no parallel between the provisions for security made by this company since its organization and those provided by any bank, we have superadded the "Chronometer" or "Time" lock to the other ample security we offer.

FRANCIS H. JENKS,
President of the Safe Deposit Company of New-York.

THE SKIDMORE TRAGEDY.

There are no new developments in regard to the Deer Park tragedy. Mr. Skidmore's two sons are still held in custody, they being unable to furnish the required bonds for their appearance, and Charles Tyrrell and the girl Maude, who are regarded as very important witnesses, are also held. The remains of Mr. and Mrs. Wright were yesterday placed in a box and interred in public ground by the Superintendent of the Poor, and the bodies of Skidmore and Fleet Weeks were taken in charge by Mr. Hallett Weeks, the latter's brother, and decently buried in a family burying plot. The third wife of Skidmore, formerly Susan Vail, was present at the burial, as she was also at the inquest.

A SAFEGUARD AGAINST MASKED BURGLARS.

Bank vaults and safes should be protected by locks that cannot be unlocked during certain hours, even by those acquainted with the combinations or having keys.

By a simple arrangement Messrs. Herring & Co., the well-known safe and lock manufacturers, attach a chronometer movement to their bank locks. These are set to unlock at a certain time, and cannot, under any circumstances, be unlocked before the expiration of that time. It possesses the peculiarity and advantage over other time locks, that it combines the protection of both a time and combination lock; and should the movement stop running or by any means get out of order, it can yet be operated and unlocked, but this operation would require the same length of time as that remaining unexpired at time of stoppage. Thus, if the movement were to stop after nine hours, when it was set for twelve hours, it would require three hours to unlock.

Such an event as the stopping of the movements is not probable, as they are of the finest workmanship. But banks using the ordinary time lock have been locked out. As will be readily seen, there is no such risk with the new Herring lock.—*New-York Evening Post.*

From the Missouri Republican (St. Louis.)

A Remarkable Professional Success.

Among the notable professional men of this country who have achieved extraordinary success is Dr. R. V. PIERCE, of Buffalo, N. Y. The prominence which he has attained has been reached through strictly legitimate means, and, so far, therefore, he deserves the enviable reputation which he enjoys. This large measure of success is the result of a thorough and careful preparation for his calling, and extensive reading during a long and unusually large practice, which have enabled him to gain high commendation, even from his professional brethren. Devoting his attention to certain specialties of the science he has so carefully investigated, he has been rewarded in a remarkable degree. In these specialties he has become a recognized leader. Not a few of the remedies prescribed by him have, it is said, been adopted and prescribed by physicians in their private practice. His pamphlets and larger works have been received as useful contributions to medical knowledge. He has recently added another, and perhaps more important work, because of more general application, to the list of his published writings. This book, entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," is designed to enter into general circulation. Dr. PIERCE has received acknowledgment and honors from many sources, and especially scientific degrees from two of the first medical institutions in the land.—*Advertisement.*

For Twelve Years the Superiority

Of "LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH" to all other beautifiers has been admitted, and since the decision of the Board of Health it has been recognized as the only harmless beautifier. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE PARK BANK are now placing upon the doors of their safe deposit vaults the most approved kind of chronometer locks, thus adding to their already great number of safeguards.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest Telegraphic and General News; the doings of Congress and the State Legislatures; Editorials on matters of current interest; Letters from our Foreign Correspondents; Connecticut Politics; two columns of valuable Household Receipts; a column of Political Notes; a page of carefully-prepared Commercial Matter, giving the latest Financial News and Market Reports, and a great variety of interesting reading.

The efforts of the publishers of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to extend its circulation by increasing its value to the reader, through material improvements and the introduction of new features, are meeting with a gratifying response. The recent increase in its circulation has been rapid beyond precedent in its history.

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Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

ACKERMAN—ACKERMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 3, 1876, at the residence of John R. Platt, by Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., and Rev. Thomas K. Vermilye, D. D., WARREN ACKERMAN, of Scotch Plains, N. J., to LYDIA P. ACKERMAN, daughter of the late Isaac L. Platt.

BRUNDAGE—FARRINGTON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1876, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thos. Lodge, ANDERSON D. BRUNDAGE to LUCY, eldest daughter of Joseph T. Farrington.

DEMAREST—BUNCE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 2, at the residence of the bride's parents, Englewood, N. J., by Rev. John Y. DeBaun, CORNELIUS T. DEMAREST to GEORGIANA BUNCE, daughter of David Bunce.

PIERCE—PECKHAM.—On Wednesday, Feb. 2, at the Church of the Holy Saviour, by Rev. Dr. Carter, ROBERT T. PIERCE to ABBIE M., daughter of the late Alfred G. Beckham.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, SUSAN ADELIA, widow of the late Roswell G. Allen, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, John D. Negus, No. 391 Grand av.

BALDWIN.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 2, AUGUSTUS S. BALDWIN, Captain United States Navy.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his brother-in-law, Prof. Joseph Kargé, Princeton, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BAYLES.—On the 2d inst., at 4 A. M., Capt. JAMES M. BAYLES, late of the First Regiment New-York Volunteers in Mexico, and Quartermaster in the Fourth New-York Volunteers in the late war, aged 49 years and 2 months.

Funeral on Friday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 400 Kosciusko st., Brooklyn. Friends of the deceased and of his family are respectfully invited without further notice.

BARNUM.—At the residence of her mother, No. 345 5th av., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1876, JOSEPHINE RAYNOLDS, wife of Gen. Henry A. Barnum, and only daughter of the late John M. and Mrs. S. P. Raynolds, aged 29 years.

Funeral services at the house, on Friday, at 4 P. M. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

BRADLEY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 2, ALLEN BRADLEY, only child of Edson W. and Julia W. Bradley, aged 17 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of M. J. Allen, Esq., No. 103 West 42d st., on Friday, Feb. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BUNCE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 1, CAROLINE ELIZABETH BUNCE, second daughter of the late Dr. James Bunce, of Galesburg, Ill.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. M. G. Raefle, No. 112 East 10th st., on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

MORRIS.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, 2d inst., PETER MORRIS, in the 82d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral without further notice, from the residence of his son, John J. Morris, corner of Willis and East 25th sts., Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 11:30 A. M. Trains leave via Erie Railway, foot of Chambers st., at 10 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot at Paterson.

RUTHERFORD.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 2, of diphtheria, NETTIE, oldest daughter of William G. and Nettie W. Rutherford, aged 4 years and 6 months.

Funeral Friday at 2 P. M., from the residence, No. 182 Elliott place, Brooklyn. Interment at Hudson, N. Y.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 3, ELIZA A. SMITH, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives, friends, and members of the Thirty-fourth Street Presbyterian Church, (late Dr. Thompson's,) are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. William Hagar, No. 170 Macomb st., between 6th and 7th avs., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, 3d inst., JAMES H., only son of James A. Smith, aged 31 years.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 26 Irving place, on Saturday, 5th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Mount Auburn, Mass., for interment.

SULZBACHER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Mrs. LENA SULZBACHER, the beloved wife of Henry Sulzbacher.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 246 West 36th st.

SINCLAIRE.—On Tuesday, 1st inst., LEAH GALLAUDET DE ST. CROIX, widow of the late Thomas Sinclaire, M. D., LL. D., in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral on Friday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Francis S. Sinclaire, No. 137 Amity st., Brooklyn.

THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1876, after a brief illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH THOMPSON, aged 91 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 29 Charlton st., Friday evening, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Newburg, Orange County, for interment.

VON GUNDELL.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on the morning of the 2d, of pneumonia, JESSIE, infant and only daughter of Alfred C. and May St. J. Von Gundell.

Service, to which friends are invited, will be held at No. 153 Madison av., this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WALTON.—At Ridgewood, N. J., on Wednesday evening, 2d inst., KATIE, twin daughter of Arthur H. and Catharine A. Walton, aged 3 years, 7 months, and 28 days.

Funeral service at Christ Church, Ridgewood, on Friday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WARING.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, Feb. 3, LUCY FLAGG, infant daughter of Oscar and Fanny Waring.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from her parents' residence, Cedar place, near Highland av.

WILSON.—At Newburg, N. Y., on the 3d inst., HANNAH, wife of the late Archibald Wilson, of this City, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral service at her late residence at Newburg on Saturday, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members of the above association are hereby notified to meet this day (Friday) Feb. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 23 Norfolk st., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our worthy member, HORATIO N. PARKER.

FRANCIS HAGADORN, F. S.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 5, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 6:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 6:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer China, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Frisia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 10 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Germanic, via Queenstown, and at 10 A. M., for Scotland direct, per steamer Elysia, via Glasgow, and at 10 A. M., for France direct, per steamer Pereire, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Oder, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 16, 1876.

The mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., will leave San Francisco March 1, 1876.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

LEOPOLD I., KING OF THE BELGIANS, conferred upon Dr. De Jongh the Knighthood of the Order of Leopold, in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and proprieties of Cod-liver Oil. Dr. De Jongh's Light-brown Cod-liver Oil is sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & Co., New-York.

THE NEW LAMPS FOR STREETS, WITH OR WITHOUT REFLECTORS. BARTLETT'S "CENTENNIAL" "BOULEVARD" STREET and "PARK" LAMPS. Prices from $3 upward. Also patent Torch and Key for lighting all street lamps, the same now used in New-York, Boston, and elsewhere. Factory sales-room, No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince st., New-York.

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R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

HIMROD'S CURE—UNEQUALED FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, and COMMON COLDS. Try it. Sold by all druggists, $1; wholesale depot, No. 112 Chambers st. P. O. Box 2,480.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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THE BEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
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THE BEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

Long experience in the publication of THE TIMES has shown that no issue of this paper is more carefully read, or more popular in the family circle, than the Sunday edition. Nothing is ever allowed to appear, either in its literary, news, or advertisement columns, which could offend the most refined, or which could not be read aloud in any circle. Then there are certain special features of the paper which make it of interest to a very wide class of readers. The

Household Column

is one of these. It contains something of interest for every department of the household; answers to correspondents on matters pertaining to domestic life, useful receipts, and other information for the kitchen, and is generally a useful weekly compendium of information for all who have charge of household affairs. The

Original Stories,

by well-known authors, are a prominent feature of the Sunday edition. Some of the best recent stories of Bret Harte, William Black, Thomas Hardy, and other popular writers were written for and first published in this paper. The

Literary Selections

are carefully made from the best articles in magazine literature, and have always been a popular department of THE TIMES. There is also a

Military Column,

containing all that is of interest to military men and the National Guard.

The Foreign Correspondence

is among the best of its kind, the writers being gentlemen of ability and prominence on the foreign press. The

Special Articles

which appear in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES are always original and interesting, and are the work of men thoroughly posted on the subjects of which they treat. In addition to these special features, the Sunday edition of THE TIMES contains all the domestic, foreign, and local news, and no pains or expense are spared to make it acceptable to the best and most intelligent classes of readers.

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has conferred upon Dr. DE JONGH the Commandership of the Order of Christ, in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and properties of Cod Liver Oil. Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole Agent for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

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HAVE RECENTLY PUBLISHED

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This Treatise will be a practical hand-book, adapted to the use of the profession in every State and Territory where the reformed procedure prevails. It is also designed as a text-book for students, whether in offices or in law schools; and to that end frequent reference has been made to the common law and equity systems of procedure, in explanation of their more general doctrines and principles, and in comparing them with those which have been substituted in their place.—*Preface.*

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BIGELOW ON THE LAW OF ESTOPPEL AND ITS APPLICATION IN PRACTICE. Second edition. 8vo. Ready in February.

EWELL'S LEADING AND SELECT CASES ON THE DISABILITIES INCIDENT TO INFANCY, COVERTURE, IDIOCY, &c. With notes by M. D. EWELL, Esq. 8vo. Ready in February.

REDFIELD ON THE LAW OF WILLS. Vol. I. Fourth edition. Ready in March.

UNITED STATES DIGEST. First series. Vol. XI. Ready in March.

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POLITICAL.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this association will be held at No. 83 Ludlow st., Friday evening, Feb. 4, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Secretary and Delegate to Central Committee to fill vacancies.

JOHN N. LANTHIER, President.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Feb. 3.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 420 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,194 head, or 482 cars, 247 of which were through consignments, and the balance on sale here, against 375 cars for the same time last week, and 366 cars for the same week last year; the market was dull and dragging; only 10 cars were disposed of at prices fully ¼c. off on best grades, and ½c. off on common on last week's quotations; no Eastern dealers in the market; 10 cars of good quality unsold; sales of Ohio Steers, averaging 965, 1,108, and 1,180 lb., at $4 50, $4 62½, and $5; Illinois do., averaging 1,075 lb., at $4 85. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 20,400 head, against 20,800 head for the same time last week, and 19,600 head for the same week last year; the market was slow; 2,700 head were disposed of; 10 cars unsold; prices were firm at the opening quotations of the week on good grades; ⅛c. off on common quality; sales Michigan Sheep, averaging 89 lb., at $5 80; 107 lb. at $6 50; 84 lb. at $5 87½; 82 lb. at $5 25; Ohio do., averaging 89 lb., at $5 85; 95 lb. at $6; 94 lb. at $5 70; 79 lb. at $5 25; New-York State do., averaging 80 lb., at $5 25; Indiana do., averaging 83 lb., at $5 12½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,800 head, against 10,600 head for the same time last week, and 10,200 head for the same week last year; market fairly active; all sold; sales, 7 cars Yorkers at $7 75@$7 90; 300 head heavy Hogs at $7 80@$7 85.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head; good demand, but prices are not higher; sales mostly shipping grades at prices ranging from $3 25 to $6; medium to fair Steers, $4 25@$4 90; good Steers, $5 @$5 50; shipments, 2,330 head. Hogs—Receipts, 20,000 head; good demand and prices a shade higher; sales of packing at $7 50@$7 75, chiefly at $7 70; Bacon grades at $7 60@$7 70, and Philadelphias at $7 80@$7 90; shipments 1,920 head. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500 head; market active; sales of common to choice at $4@$5 75.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—Cattle—The market during the past week has been moderately active at unchanged rates: very best, $5 87½@$6 50; first quality, $4 75@$5 75; medium or good fair quality, $3 75 @$4 50; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, $3@ $3 50; most sales at $4@@$5 25; receipts, 1,597 head; sales, 1,056 head. Hogs have been quiet and heavy; the range is $9 50@$10 50; receipts, 4,069 head. Sheep have been dull and prices are a shade lower; the range is $4 50@$6 50; receipts, 1,735 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat irregular, but in the main lower; No. 2 Spring, 98⅛c., spot; 98¼c., February; 97¼c., March, $1 02½, May; No. 3 do., 77¾c.@78c.; Rejected, 64c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 Mixed, 39¾c.@39⅞c. bid, February; 40⅛c. bid, March. Oats in good demand at full prices; No. 2 30⅞c.@31c., spot; 31¼c.@31⅜c., March; 34⅝c., May. Barley irregular, but in the main higher, at 76c., spot; 74c., February; 69c., March. Rye dull. Dressed Hogs firm, but not quotably higher, at $8 70@$8 75. Pork strong and higher at $20 25, spot; $20 42½@$20 45, March; $20 67½@$20 70, April; $20 90@$20 95, May. Lard in fair demand, higher, at $12 25@$12 30, spot; $12 30, February; $12 42½@$12 45, March; $12 57½@$12 60, April. Bulk Meats active, higher; Shoulders, 7⅝c.; Short Rib Middles, 10⅞c.@11c.; Short Clear do., 11¼c. Whisky in good demand at full prices; sales at $1 06. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 77,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat lower at 96⅞c., March. Corn lower at 39⅝c., February; 40c., March. Pork unchanged. Lard weak, lower at 12⅜c., March; 12½c., April.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat quiet, but steady, at $1 25@ $1 35. Corn quiet, but firm; sound, 42c.@43c.; damaged, 39c.@41c. Oats firm; in fair demand at 35c.@ 43c. Barley dull, unchanged. Rye steady, with a moderate demand, at 80c. Pork strong and higher at $20 75@$21, cash, closing at the outside price; $21 50, buyer March. Lard firm, in fair demand; Steam, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Kettle, 13c.@13¼c. Bulk Meats very firm; holders asking higher rates; little done; nominally 7¾c.@7⅞c. for Shoulders; 10⅝c.@10⅞c. and 11c.@11⅛c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides; Clear Rib Sides in good demand for futures; 11⅛c.@11¼c. bid, buyer March; 11¾c. @11⅞c. bid, buyer April. Bacon firm, in fair demand; Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c. and 12½c. Green Meats quiet and firm; light offerings; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Hams, 10⅞c. for 15 and 16 lb. averages. Live Hogs in good demand at full prices; common to good Light, $7 40@$7 60; fair to good packing, $7 45@$7 55; choice, $7 60@$7 65; receipts, 4,280 head; shipments, 525 head. Whisky firm and in fair demand at $1 05. Butter firm and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—Flour dull; unchanged. Wheat higher, inactive; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 51, cash; $1 52, February; No. 3 do., $1 37½ bid. Corn slow for cash; good demand for futures; No. 2 Mixed, 38¼c.@38½c., cash and February; 41½c., April. Oats inactive; No. 2, 35c.@35¼c., cash; 36¼c., March. Barley and Rye—Nothing doing. Pork higher at $20 50. Lard firmer, held higher; 12c.@12⅛c. asked; $11 80 bid. Bulk Meats—Demand light, holders firm; Shoulders, 7½c.@7⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10⅝c.@10¾c., and 10⅞c.@11c. Bacon firm and unchanged. Green-meats—Nothing doing. Pickled Hams firm at 11½c.@12¼c. Whisky dull; nominally, $1 05. Live Hogs active; Yorkers, $7 15@ $7 35; Packing, $7 25@$7 50; extra, $7 60. Cattle quiet, weak for shippers; steady, fair demand for stock Cattle; Pony Steers, $3 25@$4 75; fair to choice native Cows, $2 75@$4; native Stockers, $2 50@$4; Feeders, $4 25@$4 50. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 2,700 head Hogs, 845 head Cattle.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 07½; Hard, do., $1 15; No. 2, 99⅛c.; March, $1; April, $1 00¼; No. 3 do., 82½c. Corn scarce and higher; No. 2, 35c. Oats dull but unchanged. Barley firmer; No. 2 Spring, February or March, 92c.; No. 3 do., 52c. Rye steady, with a fair demand; No. 1, 69c. Provisions higher; Mess Pork nominally $19 90, cash and February. Lard—Prime Kettle, 13¼c.; do. Steam, 12⅝c. Sweet Pickled Hams, 11½c.@12¼c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 7½c., loose; Middles, 11c.@11½c., boxed. Dressed Hogs firmer and in good demand at $8 65@ $8 70. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Feb. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet, but steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 39; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 27; Amber Michigan, $1 24¾; March, $1 27½; April, $1 29¼; May, $1 32½; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 05; No. 3 Red, $1 05; Rejected Red, 87½c. Corn dull and nominal; High Mixed, 45c.; March, 46¼c.; May, 49½c.; Low Mixed, 44½c.; no grade, 43c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 35½c.; White, 39¾c.; Michigan, 35c. Cloverseed, $8 05. Dressed Hogs, $8 60@$8 70. Receipts—100 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—300 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Receipts—Flour, 4,700 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn2, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 3,300 bushels; all being through shipments. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat—Light milling demand; sales 720 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 17; 700 bushels Green Bay at $1 27; 2,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 37. Corn dull; new scarce; sales of two cars on track at 50c.; three cars in store at 51½c. Oats, Rye, and Barley neglected. Pork higher; heavy Mess, $20 50. Lard quiet at 13¼c. Highwines nominally $1 09.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 3—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3½ ₱ cent. United States Bonds, 1865s, 105¾c. Erie Railway shares, 15¾; do. preferred, 32.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £109,000 during the past week.

3:30 P. M.—The proportion to the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 43⅛ ₱ cent., is now 42⅝. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £11,000. Consols 94⅛ for money, and 94⅜ for the account.

4 P. M.—Consols 94 3-16 for money, and 94 7-16 for the account.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 3.—United States Bonds, New 5s, 101⅜.

PARIS, Feb. 3—4 P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 19,668,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 67f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 6½d.; Middling Orleans, 6 13-16d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 16,900 bales, of which 9,800 bales are American. Cotton to arrive 1-16d. cheaper and flat; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6⅜d.; do., June and July delivery, at 6½d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped March and April, (per sail,) at 6½d.; do., do., May and June delivery, at 6 7-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,500 bales are American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6 7-16d.; sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6⅝d.

LONDON, Feb. 3—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10½d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Linseed-oil, 23s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Feb. 3, at public auction, E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold two lots, each 25 by 100, on Madison avenue, east side, 25.5 feet north of Forty-fourth street, for $14,100 each, to Charles Duggin. Steele & Carter, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, W. Kelley, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land 58.3 by 104.1 by 75 by 100.5, on West Sixty-third street, north-east corner of the Grand Boulevard, for $35,050, the buyer being H. L. Grant. Under a Superior Court foreclosure decree, W. Watson, Esq., Referee, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. sold a three-story and basement brown-stone house, with lot 23.8 by 101.7 by 26.2 by 101, located on West Twenty-first street, south side, 94.5 feet west of Seventh avenue, for $15,300, to F. Autenrieth, plaintiff in the legal action. The legal sale by William Kennelly of a house and lot on West Thirty-eighth street, west of Tenth avenue, was adjourned to the 17th inst., and a legal sale, by James M. Miller, of a house and lot on Madison avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Forty-third street, to the 23d inst. Nothing further of note occurred.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange are the following:

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. Post, Esq., Referee, of the valuable property on Hague street, north-east corner of Cliff street, embracing a plot of land 67.6 by 104 by 72.7 by 109.5, with two five-story and two four-story brick factory buildings thereon, also one one-story brick building.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.1 by 100.5, on East Forty-third street, north side, 100 feet west of Second avenue.

By Blackwell & Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.5 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, north side, 235 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Ambrose Moell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, north side, 155 feet east of Sixth avenue, as widened.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale. C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.6 by 98.9, on East Thirty-fourth street, north side, 120.6 feet east of Fourth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, FEB. 3.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

2 lots, Madison av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 44th st., each 25x100, $14,100 each	$28,200

By Steele & Carter.

1 plot, West 63d st., n. e. corner of Grand Boulevard, 58.3x104.1x75x100.5	$35,050

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, West 21st st., s. s., 94.5 ft. w. of 7th av., lot 23.8x101.7x26.2x101	$15,300

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Feb. 2.

43d st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison av., 16.8x100.5; Lewis Gunn to George Gunn	nom.
116th st., n. s., 266.6 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.6x100.11, also, 116th st., n. s., 283 ft. e. of 2d av., 17x100.11; John A. Murray to Hervay Anstice, Jr.	25,000
26th st., s. s., 250⅓ ft. w. of 1st av., 24.8x98.9; Theodore A. Stratton to Lyman Moses	22,000
48th st., s. s., 204 ft. e. of 8th av., 21.6¼x98.9; Paul Bremoud and wife to Samuel McGibbin	15,000
134th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Willis av., 50x100; Henry Feltenberg to Florence Witkowski	15,000
Allen st., No. 52, e. s., 175 ft. n. of Hester, 25x100; Gabriel Goldsmith and wife to Sarah Foss	26,000
Fairmount av., s. e. corner of Fordham av., 696 ft. to Broad st., x230x650x150 ft.; Joseph M. Koehler and wife to Herman Koehler	nom.
Church st., No. 189, e. s., 25.1½ ft. s. of White st., 25x75; Betsey Levi and husband to Henry Meinhard	40,300
25th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9; Benjamin T. Kissam and wife to Thomas Wade	nom.
8th av., n. w. corner of 143d st., 125x199.10 ft. to 144th st., 25x124.11, 100x74.8 (½ part of); Louis J. Phillips and wife to John D. Phillips	2,000
Madison av., n. e. corner of 76th st., 95x204.4 ft. to 77th st., (¼ part of); also 3d av., e. s., 75.2½ n. of 94th st., 25x100.5, (½ part of); also, 57th st., n. s. 125 ft. w. of 6th av., 125x78.9x irregular, (1-5 part of); also, Grand Boulevard, 24.11 ft. n. of 130th st., 75x100, (¾ part of;) also, w. s. Broadway, 9.083 4-10 ft. n. of 155th st., irregular, (2-5 part of;) also, King's Bridge road, w. s., (Washington Heights;) same to same	nom.
63d st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th av., 50x100.5; Griffith Rowe and wife to John H. Watson	nom.
Maiden lane, s. s., 35.3 ft. w. of Liberty st., 15.11x38x irregular; Terence Farley and wife to John McEntee	nom.
3d av., e. s., 21½ ft. s. of 79th st., 20.3½x85; Rosanna Smith and husband to Lissette Stamm	19,400
25th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9; Peter Wade and wife to Thomas Wade	nom.

LEASE RECORDED.

No. 21 Amity st., (now West 3d st.;) John P. Moore to Michael Cook; five years	$1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. AND
CHARLES S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.,
Agents for selling, purchasing, leasing, and appraising Real Estate and managing properties.
Highest possible references.

FOR SALE.

No. 21 West 19th st.; full size English basement.
No. 9 West 36th st.; full size.
No. 13 East 38th st.; extra lot and stable.
No. 15 East 49th st.; beautiful English basement.
No. 169 Madison av., corner of 33d st.
No. 238 Madison av.; 34 feet front.
No. 254 Madison av.; new and elegant.
No. 93 Madison av.; 25x65x100.
No. 9 East 54th st.; full size.
57th st., close to 5th av.; elegant house and furniture.
No. 10 West 57th st.; elegant.
52d st., near 5th av.; 20x75x100.
For full particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS AND AT BARGAINS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

House and lot No. 784 5th av., near 63d st.
House and lot east side Madison av., near 74th st.
Five lots on 55th st., between Madison and 4th avs.
Two lots on 64th st., between Madison and 5th avs.
One lot on 5th av., south-east corner 66th st.
And many other vacant lots in various parts of the City.
Apply at office of estate of WM. H. RAYNOR,
No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS WILL PLEASE notice that JOSIAH JEX has opened an office at No. 1,235 Broadway, for the purchase and sale of real estate, and for renting of houses and store property. From the great experience Mr. Jex has had in dealing with real estate, and his thorough acquaintance with the subject, he is able to offer great inducements to those who wish to avail themselves of his services. He is prepared to receive now all kinds of property for sale or to let at his office, which will receive due attention by him.

NO. 144 WEST 53D ST.

BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY TWENTY-FOOT HOUSE.

We offer for sale this medium-size brown-stone house and lot, at a great sacrifice; it has been lately put in complete order, at an outlay of several thousand dollars, and is in every respect most thorough and convenient. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NO. 9 WEST 48TH ST.

SUPERB HOUSE, 25 FEET WIDE, EXTRA DEEP.

Butler's pantry; extension; side-lights on each story; built by late owner; elegantly finished, and for sale by order of Executors. Plans and further information at No. 3 Pine st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FOR SALE, AT GREAT BARGAIN, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—Elegant brown-stone house on 5th av., near 48th st.; on 46th st., near 5th av.; on 47th st., near 5th av.; on 51st st., near 5th av.; on 53d st., near 5th av.; on 61st st., near 4th av.; large house near Windsor Hotel, suitable for club-house.
S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 126.—ONLY NINE doors from Booth's Theatre and Masonic Hall, valuable four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 26x60; lot, 100 feet; for sale at a bargain. Offices, No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FORTY-EIGHTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A first-class four-story brown-stone house in perfect order; size, 21.6x50; lot, 100.5; will be sold at a decided bargain; terms very easy.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE.—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, TO close an estate—The 25-foot four-story brown-stone house No. 299 5th av., south-east corner of 31st st. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 25 x60, on 46th st., near 5th av.; possession; rent low to a first-class tenant. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

A BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE, NEAR THE POST OFFICE.—First class; extra-sized lot, with two fronts; cheap; cash or easy terms; possession at any time. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

AT A BARGAIN.—HOUSE ON 36TH ST., NEAR 7th av.; 20x50; three stories; brown stone; $15,000, cash; possession. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-WIDE HOUSE NO. 264 5th av., south-west corner of 29th st. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES.—Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to
S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY-SEAT ON east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie; eighty acres; immense quantities fruit; brick mansion lodge; numerous out-buildings; large river front; docks; ice-house; unequaled river and mountain views; at a sacrifice. Photograph at our office.
HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT TARRYTOWN—Three and a half acres; good house, stable; fine fruit; unequaled views; for sale cheap.
HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SOUTH-WEST CORNER BROADWAY AND 21ST ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

Sale by order of the Executors of Schureman Halsted:

BROADWAY.—The six-story brick stores and hotel known as Nos. 917 and 919, south-west corner 21st st., being 48 feet 2 inches front, 46 feet rear, by an average depth of 89 feet 3 inches.

EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—Nos. 10 and 12, adjoining on the rear, each 23x92 feet.

This property is in the midst of all the first-class retail dry-goods houses.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Deed delivered and possession given May 1, 1876.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF CORNER CLIFF AND HAGUE STS.—I will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 4, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, through ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, the valuable property known as "Hull's Soap Factory," about 68x104 feet, with one five-story and two four-story brick buildings, with cellars; eligibly located and very desirable for manufacturing purposes. $25,000 will be loaned upon the property, if desired. Deeds and possession in thirty days.
JOHN H. POST, Referee,
No. 65 Wall st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE HOUSE ON 14TH ST., beautifully furnished, to gentleman and wife, (a party without children,) where the owner, (a widow,) can have accommodations in same; rent very low to responsible and careful tenants; strictest reference will be required as to the care and management of said house. Address for one week, CHARLES S. MERRITT, Box No. 1,385 Post Office, New-York.

TO LET UNFURNISHED—THE DESIRABLE private residence No. 49 East 19th st., near 4th av.; three-story high-stoop brick; will be put in order to suit tenant; neighborhood very desirable; rent, $2,000 per annum. Also, store No. 234 4th av., $1,000 per annum; has bath and water-closet.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FIRST-class, fully furnished house, four-story brown-stone high-stoop, about 23 by 65 feet, situated in West 47th st., close to 5th av., in the vicinity of the Windsor Hotel; possession at any time. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT ORANGE.—All modern improvements; hot-house full of rare plants; carriage-house, &c.; low to a good tenant. R. E. WESTCOTT,
No. 7 Park place, New-York.

NEWPORT.—TO RENT—A HOUSE NEVER before offered for rent; completely furnished; near cliffs and bathing beach; none but principals need apply. Post Office Box No. 947.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES, flats and suites of furnished rooms. Apply at A. DAILEY'S, No. 588 6th av.

TO LET—TWO BUILDINGS WELL LOCATED, very low, with steam power. Apply to
GEO. W. READ & CO., foot of East 6th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—STORES AND LOFTS NEAR BROADway, conveniently placed for country customers, opposite that favorite resort of merchants', Earle's Hotel. Apply on the premises to C. P. FRANCIS, No. 248 Canal st., first loft.

OFFICES TO LET IN BUILDING NO. 294 Broadway at reduced rent, with steam heat. Apply first floor from 10 to 3, or to GEORGE SLOANE, Broadway and 10th st.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO LET IN THE new building, corner of Bond st. and Bowery, suitable for manufacturing jewelers or others. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock, BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

OFFICE. — WANTED TO HIRE — A SMALL pleasant office, near the new Post Office, by an attorney from May 1; rent must be moderate. Address R. S. WILLIS, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

TO LET—MAIDEN LANE—FIRST FLOOR AND cellar, No. 78 Maiden lane. Apply to
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR AN INSTITUTION, A TRACT OF land, of 100 to 150 acres, eligibly situated within or near the City limits. Must be high ground, with natural drainage and facilities for large water supply, free from malaria and mosquitoes, and accessible by water as well as by rail. Proposals from owners, who are willing to sell at low figures; may address CHAIRMAN, Post Office Box No. 947, New-York.

WANTED—TO HIRE AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE in a good neighborhood, between 23d and 63d sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; rent not exceeding $2,500. Address J. B., (by letter only,) No. 33 Pine st., Room No. 13.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A MODERN first-class dwelling-house on 5th av., between 34th and 50th st., or on the side streets, near 5th av. Apply to HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

WANTED—AT EVERETT LIBRARY, NO. 588 6TH av., furnished and unfurnished houses; City and country. A. DAILEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
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A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU for families, hotels, and others to get good, reliable servants of all kinds. No. 138 6th av. above 10th st.

COMPANION.—IN A FAMILY BY A YOUNG woman. Address Lena Butts, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy English Protestant young girl, who is a quick, orderly chamber-maid and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass-ware, &c.; has good reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A THOROUGH chamber-maid and seamstress; willing to oblige, and very tidy in personal appearance and about her work; has just left her place, where she has been four years; lady can be seen; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG girl, in a private family, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 637 1st av., near 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; or would wait on a lady if required; excellent City references. Call at No. 516 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 319 East 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl in a small private family as chamber-maid, and do the fine washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 551 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young woman as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate; the best of City reference. Call at No. 418 East 14th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; three years' references. Call at No. 311 East 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and to assist with other work; good reference. Call at No. 1,501 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—CALL for two days at No. 408 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, active young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid; is a neat sewer; will care children; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and assist with fine washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 161 West 25th st., church basement.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A VERY COMPETENT young woman to do chamber-work and washing, or chamber-work and waiting; is willing and can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 337 East 23d st., fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 316 East 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress. Call at No. 332 East 25th st., Room No. 15.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO ABLE, OBLIGING North of Ireland girls; a good cook and laundress; makes bread, biscuit, &c.; second girl a good waitress and chamber-maid; are both first-class servants, and want steady places together or separate; City or country; good references. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SWEDISH GIRL of twenty-eight; an excellent cook, makes bread, soups, desserts, and can do all kinds of good family cooking; is a good washer and ironer; willing to take a place in City or country, and will try her utmost to please. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE TRUSTWORTHY WOMan, who understands her business in every branch; is a good meat cook; also makes good bread, biscuits, pastries, and can make butter; can milk, &c.; prefers the country; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, preserves, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish excellent references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO REspectable Protestant girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and fine washer; have the best City reference. Can be seen from 12 to 4 o'clock at No. 632 10th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands French, English, and German cooking; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL in a private family, as cook, washer, and ironer; good bread and biscuit maker; first-class reference. Call at No. 637 1st av., near 37th st., in grocery store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of baking and desserts; City or country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 156 West 18th st., middle house, Room No. 5, rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of family cooking; is a good baker; makes all kinds of desserts; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 221 East 21st st., second floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND WOMAN as good plain cook; can make good bread and biscuits; or would do general house-work in a small family. Call at No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman who is a pretty good cook; can wash and iron well; City or country. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK and assist at washing; best City reference; no objection to boarding-houses or the country. Call at No. 522 East 35th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and baker in a private family; no objection to do the washing. Call at No. 713 7th av.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; NO OBJECTION to assist at washing; fifteen years' first-class references. Call at No. 263 West 32d st.

COOK, &c.—AS COOK; NO OBJECTION TO ASsist with the washing in a boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 230 West 16th st., bakery.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid, &c.—By two respectable girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Call at No. 558 7th av., corner 40th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL as good cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to help with the coarse washing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 9 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN (ENGLISH) AS SUperior cook; will do washing; advertiser will be found competent and faithful; prefers home to high wages. Call at No. 423 East 19th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS GOOD cook, and do coarse washing; private family; good City reference. Address C. R., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City references from last employer. Apply at No. 50 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; bread and biscuit maker; soups, &c.; will do coarse washing if required; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 413 West 40th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English Protestant woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; good country reference; country preferred. Call at No. 411 East 17th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A good cook and excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; has good City reference. Call at No. 245 East 28th st., rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 563 3d av., near 37th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as excellent cook and laundress; best City reference. Apply at No. 250 West 33d st., ring first bell.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMily; best reference. Address French Cook, No. 35 Amity st., basement.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; IS a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 692 6th av., in the store.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook and assist with washing in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 226 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS GOOD cook; best references. Call for two days at No. 134 West 24th st., rear, back room.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN AS GOOD cook and baker; will do the coarse washing. Call at No. 217 West 28th st., rear building.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN THE CITY; has good references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office, for three days.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK, AND TO DO THE coarse washing; has eight years' City references. Call at No. 151 East 32d st., Room No. 5.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent French dress-maker a few engagements by the day, or will take work home; machine stitching done. Address French Dress-maker, No. 208 West 28th st., second floor, front room.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKer would engage for $7 a week; by the month for less; has Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 355 8th av., over the stove store.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN at dress-making; boys' clothes, mending; at $1 per day; is perfect on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 26 East 12th st., all the week.

DRESS-MAKER. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would engage for $7 a week; has Wheeler & Wilson machine if required. Call at No. 355 8th av., near 27th st.

FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT SERVANTS on hand to-day at the Church of our Saviour, 3d av., near 39th st. Call from 9 to 12.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A LADY, STRANGER in the City, as housekeeper where there are servants kept, or to take charge of an invalid. Address E. A. T., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG, ACTIVE, willing girl; is a good plain cook, laundress and baker; City or country; has very satisfactory reference. Call or address Mary, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, respectable, steady, obliging, and well recommended, to do general house-work; understands all family cooking and baking; is also a good washer and ironer. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

LADIES' HATS AND SEAL-SKIN FURS warranted half-price. Cream felts. Velvet hats $8, was $15. Elegant evening hats half price. Children's furs and hats. BINN'S Millinery, No. 761 Broadway. Save this.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN PERSON speaking English and French, as lady's maid for a lady or for young ladies; is a good seamstress and laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 256 West 41st st.

LADY'S MAID AND NURSE, &c.—BY A young woman (Swede, speaks good English,) as lady's maid and nurse, or as chamber-maid in a private family; good reference. Call at 448 4th av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress, or would assist in chamber-work; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 451 West 18th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMpetent laundress in a first-class family; unexceptionable references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE, COMPETENT young woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and fluting; or as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family or boarding-house; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, or would go as laundress and chamber-maid; a private family preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 872 6th av., in the store.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class laundress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; best City references from last employer. Call at No. 389 7th av.; ring fourth bell.

MAID.—BY A LADY FOR HER MAID, A FRENCH Protestant, seamstress and hair-dresser, whom she can thoroughly recommend; can take charge of an invalid; accustomed to traveling, and a good sailor. Call or address No. 17 West 16th st., present employer's.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; will do chamber-work if required; has no objection to travel with a family; best of City reference. Call at No. 637 6th av., near 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE; HAS LONG City reference; is a good chamber-maid; understands her work; is obliging, truthful, and reliable; good reference; City or country. Inquire for Kate, No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, WHO can fill either capacity; is a good seamstress, can dress hair, and understands cutting and fitting. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's Bureau.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERIcan Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; can bring up a babe from its birth; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent woman as nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 329 Madison av., between 11 and 4 o'clock.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A PERSON as nursery governess; can cut and fit children's clothing; understands machine; will make herself useful. Apply at No. 114 East 36th st. until 2 o'clock.

NURSE. — BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; willing to do sewing; six years' reference. Call at No. 319 West 55th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH PROTestant girl as nurse, and is also a good sewer. Address Nurse, No. 8 West 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS THOROugh infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge, and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 145 East 22d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NURSE.—BY A LADY, FOR HER PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse, who has been with her four years. Apply at No. 459 West 21st st., opposite College grounds.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, EXPERIENCED INFANT'S nurse, with good City references; can take entire charge; is a good seamstress. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, for three days, at the French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE in a private family; understands the care of a baby from its birth and bringing it up on a bottle; best reference. Call or address No. 161 West 48th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERIcan Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; can bring up a babe from its birth; excellent City references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to take care of an invalid or delicate lady; good references. Call at No. 841 6th av., between 47th and 48th sts., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A NICE FRENCH GIRL AS CHILD nurse; best references. Call at No. 66 West 33d st., third bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman in a Protestant private family; wages not so much an object as a home; satisfactory references given. Address A. J. C., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A QUIET CANADIAN WOMan as seamstress; is a competent dress-maker; can operate; willing to assist as nurse, or in chamber-work. Apply at No. 311 East 32d st., Mrs. Keegan.

SEAMSTRESS.—A WIDOW LADY, ACCUSTOMED to work upon the finest fabrics, wishes families' sewing, including dress-making by the day, or at her own house; infants' outfits a specialty; was four years at McCreery's, on Broadway. Apply or address J. D., No. 149 East 121st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS by the week or month; in a private family; will see to children; City reference. Call at No. 194 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN as seamstress or a companion to lady; no objection to travel. Call on Mrs. James B., No. 226 East 36th st.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl from the country in a small private family to make herself generally useful; is a good plain cook; good references. Call for two days at No. 128 East 32d st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as waitress and chamber-maid; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; two and one-half years' City references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an active young girl, who is a good waitress and chamber-maid; has a long reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as waitress and assistant at chamber work; best City references from last place. Call at No. 389 7th av.; ring the fourth bell.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, who has lost her baby, wishes a baby to wet nurse at her home. Call at No. 423 East 14th st., Room No. 8.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress desires washing; gentlemen's shirts done up beautifully. Call or address at any time, W. M., Advertiser, No. 161 West 20th st., rear.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant single man; is a good groom and careful City driver; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; the best of City references given. Address W. G., No. 4 West 45th st., stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can produce the very best of City reference from his last employer. Address J. R., Box No 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GENTLEman, for his coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; seven years' reference. Call or address Coachman, present employer's, No. 164 West 47th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; A THORough coachman; has three years' references from his late employers. Apply at Brewster's carriage factory, 14th st. and 5th av. M. H.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman, married; eleven years in last place. Call or address H. W., No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; THORoughly understands his business in all its branches, and has first-class City reference from his last employer. Address J. R., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; best City reference. Call at No. 104 West 26th st.

FARMER AND GARDENER. BY A FIRST-class man as farmer and gardener; none but those requiring the services of a first-class man need apply. Address M., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; ENGLISH; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the care and management of a gentleman's place; has had twenty years' practical experience in all the branches of the business; wife would do the family washing or take care of poultry; best of City references. Address J. B., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN AS gardener, who is well experienced in all branches of his profession; has a small family, and will not object to superintend a farm. Apply at Young & Elliott's, No. 12 Cortlandt st., Saturday, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A GERMAN, (married, no incumbrance;) thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; best recommendations. Call or address L. C., at seed store, No. 67 Nassau st., or at florist's, corner 5th av. and 42d st.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A GERMAN gardener and florist, thoroughly acquainted with laying out, improving, and keeping of gentlemen's places; good recommendations given. Apply to Mrs. Seibrecht & Co., 42d st. and 5th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, ENGLISH; understands greenhouse; can groom, and will make himself generally useful; reduced wages; City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

GROOM, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM or second man; understands his business thoroughly. Address M. A., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOTEL STEWARD, SUPERINTENDENT, or Head Waiter.—By a man with many years' experience and good references, in or out of New-York. Address H. S. W. No. 144 East 14th st.

VALET.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS A THORough valet; good reference if required. Address J. B., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; will be found thoroughly capable; is a Protestant; has long and satisfactory testimonials, and can be well-recommended. Address W. W., No. 1,262 Broadway, in the grocery store.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS WAITer in a private family; has lived in some of the best families in the City; best City reference. Call or address J. W., No. 133 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business; good City reference. Apply for J. B., at No. 167 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A first-class private family; six years' references from his previous employer. Address J. D., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER. Address for two days, Waiter, Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER; best reference. Address G. W. Q., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Address G. R., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; will go for moderate wages; good City reference. Address L. G., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER IN a private family or boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 136 West 26th st., second floor, front.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BOOK-KEEPER OR COLLECTOR.—AS ASsistant book-keeper or collector by a young man with three years' experience; references first-class; expectations moderate. Address Thos. Cokeley, No. 333 West 47th st.

BOOK-KEEPER OR CASHIER.—ELEVEN years' active experience in first-class houses; references. Address G., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS MANAGER, TREASURER, OR AGENT.—Any commercial house or manufacturing corporation needing a thoroughly reliable energetic business man of undoubted ability, an able financier, either permanently or during centennial year, can hear of such by addressing confidently, F. M., Box No. 2,382 Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER, ON THE EAST SIDE OF the Hudson River, twenty miles from New-York; must thoroughly understand the cultivation of out door plants, grapes, and vegetables, and care of cow; no greenhouse; married man with small family preferred; cottage on the place; such a man with good reference may find steady employment. Apply by letter to F. W. L., Box No. 23 Post Office, Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WITH UNEXCEPTIONable City references, who will do the washing for a small private family; English, Welsh, or German preferred. Apply at No. 37 West 19th st., between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WITH REFerences, as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing in a small family; must be willing to make herself generally useful. Address, with reference, Box No. 163 Hoboken Post Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the imported cigar trade thoroughly, in an up-town retail store. Address CIGARS, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; none need apply without best City recommendations. Call at No. 19 West 32d st., between 11 and 3 P. M.

WANTED.—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN RETAIL dry-goods business; only those of respectable appearance, with first-class reference, need apply.
LORD & TAYLOR, Grand and Christie.

WANTED—A GIRL WITH CITY REFERENCE FOR general work; must be a good cook. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 23 West 42d st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE BOY WHO IS NOT afraid to work. 202 William st., corner Frankfort.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS, BLANKETS, CLOTHS, FLANNELS, and CASSIMERES from auction, slightly damaged, for sale cheap by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine st.

MEDICAL.

LADIES CAN PROCURE "MARIE ANTOINETTE'S" celebrated female remedy by addressing M. A. H., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

WANTED—A PURE WHITE HORSE, 15½ HANDS high, long tail, heavy mane, sound, and gentle, to drive single or double. Address Post Office box No. 295, Yonkers, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY G. BELL and CHARLES L. LORD, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Henry G. Bell, of the County of Bergen, and Charles L. Lord, of the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the first day of March, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Stants S. Morris, Esq., No. 1 Montgomery street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK A. GILES and GEORGE C. F. WRIGHT, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Frederick A. Giles and George C. F. Wright, of the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Stants S. Morris, Esq., No. 1 Montgomery street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEMUEL MORGAN and EMERSON B. MORGAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,025.—Notice is hereby given that petitions have been filed in said court by Lemuel Morgan and Emerson B. Morgan, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said statutes, and that the 11th day of February, A. D., 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitions should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS,
ja21-law3wF* Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES MINZESHEIMER, MARK LINDHEIM, and ROBERT LINDHEIM, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Moses Minzesheimer, Mark Lindheim, and Robert Lindheim, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMANUEL M. OBREIGHT and SIMON WEIL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Emanuel M. Obreight and Simon Weil, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 29th day of January, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THE BRENTWOOD COAL COMPANY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES G. PATTERSON, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Charles G. Patterson, of Copake, in the County of Columbia, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1875, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by Charles L. Beale, Register in Bankruptcy for said district.—Dated at Hudson, the 2d day of February, A. D. 1876. EZRA D. DELAMATER, Assignee.
f4-law3wF

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1876.

PROPOSALS FOR ALTERING SAILS FOR THE SHIP ST. MARY'S.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Executive Committee on Nautical School of the Board of Education, at the office of the Board, No. 146 Grand st., until the 9th day of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for altering and fitting a suit of sails for the nautical school ship St. Mary's.

For particulars, inquire on board the ship St. Mary's, at pier foot of East 23d st. Approved sureties for the performance of the contract will be required and the Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed necessary for the public interest.
DAVID WETMORE,
FERDINAND TRAUD,
WILLIAM DOWD,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JOHN GRENVILLE KANE,
Executive Committee on Nautical School.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—AN application will be made at the Special Term of the Supreme Court at the new Court-house, New-York City, on the 10th day of March, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M., by the Young Ladies' Christian Association of the City of New-York, for leave to assume the name of the Young Women's Christian Association of the City of New-York.
CEPHAS BRAINERD, Attorney for petitioners, No. 48 Pine st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1876. ja28-law6wF*

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 193 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SAMUEL NEWELL, surviving and sole acting Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth M. Walter, deceased, and Samuel Treat and Samuel Newell, sole surviving Trustees under the said will of Elizabeth M. Walter, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH RIDGWAY, Sarah M. Ridgway, Mary A. Ridgway, Jane E. Ridgway, Moses M. Ridgway, Jr., Joseph D. Ridgway, Edward G. Ridgway, Hugh Ridgway, Mary Ridgway, Walter Ridgway, George Gunn, Lewis Gunn, Newton Gunn, Mary Bidwell, Julia Beach, Harriet Gunn, Emeline Gunn, Ellen L. Moffat, Annette Bartlett, Addie J. Graves, Joseph R. Gunn, Charles N. Gunn, William H. Gunn, Mary R. Gunn, Annie H. Styron, Susan T. Mercer, and John T. Murphy and George H. Nichols, Executors of the last will and testament of Charles W. Walter, deceased, and Augusta Stinde and William W. Goodrich, Administrators of the estate of Mary R. Walter, deceased, and Augusta Stinde and William W. Goodrich, Administrators of the estate of Joseph R. Walter, deceased, Joseph Ridgway, George Gunn, and Samuel Newell, Administrators with the will annexed of Mary Ridgway, deceased, defendants. To the defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Pine street, in the City of New-York, (Room No. 17,) within twenty days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 19, 1875.
JOHN D. TAYLOR, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

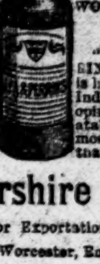
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 27th day of January, 1876. JOHN D. TAYLOR,
ja28-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New-York.—EMELINE H. McINTYRE, plaintiff, against HYRAM C. McINTYRE, defendant.—Summons, for relief, (com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his offices, Number 47 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Jan. 17, 1876.
G. W. TOWN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 47 Wall street, New-York City.

The complaint in above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of January, 1876. G. W. TOWN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja21-law6wF*

SAUCES.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED



PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

The excellence of this Sauce having caused numerous imitations. The NEW LABEL bears a *fac-simile* of the proprietors' signature,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed upon each bottle.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN FERGUSON, plaintiff, against JAY GOULD, Lucy D. Fisk, individually, and as Executrix of the last will and testament of James Fisk, Junior, deceased; James Fisk, (Senior,) and Love Crowl Fisk, his wife; Minnie F. Morse, Rosie C. Morse, The Erie Railroad Company, Hugh J. Jewett, as Receiver of the Erie Railroad Company, John H. Bird, Halpern Albert, Carrie F. Ostheim, John K. Lewis, Thomas F. Hayes, John F. Cole, Anastasia [illegible], William Taylor, Charles McIntosh, Wood Brothers Company, Helen J. Mansfield, John L. Melcher, Marietta K. Stevens and Charles G. Stevens, Executors and Executrix of Paran Stevens, deceased; The National Bank of Poultney, Charles Gerding, as Assignee of Matthew B. Brady, a bankrupt; William B. Marston, The Board of Commissioners of Pilots, Levi Steinweg, Camden C. Dike, Arthur C. Bigelow, Benjamin O. Burdick, Duncan S. Walker, Levi Underwood, William H. Gurney, The Jefferson Car Company, The President, Managers, and Company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, John Punton, Benjamin W. Blanchard, W. B. White, James E. Brett, Gustavus A. Brett, William G. Brett, Pierre V. A. Brett, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 5 Dey street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 24, 1875.
JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 24th day of November, 1875.
JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH,
ja7-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—PAUL W. DAVIS, plaintiff, against HENRY M. FRANKLIN, defendant.—Summons.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 9 Murray street, in the City of New-York, within six days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and three dollars and twenty-nine cents, with interest from the 31st day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York City, December 21, 1875. NORWOOD & COGGESHALL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in the City, County, and State of New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1876. NORWOOD & COGGESHALL,
ja7-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND County of New-York.—STEPHEN A. HOE, Plaintiff, vs. SARAH E. COOKE and JUSTUS COOKE, her husband, Eliza A. Mickle and John J. Mickle, The Eagle Condensed Milk Company, Patrick Fay, and Barney Bartram, Ambrose Mygatt, and Abiah W. Palmer, as Receivers, &c., of the Eagle Condensed Milk Company, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 46 Pine street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1875.
A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 46 Pine st.

The complaint in this action was duly filed as above on the 23d day of December, 1875.
A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d31-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST L. NOSSER, plaintiff, against REINHARDT KROMM, Albert Hermes, Rosalie Neuburger, Jacob Neuburger, Emanuel Barnett, and Mary Barnett his wife, (her real name being unknown,) William Wolff, Aaron Jacobs, and Julius G. Salhinger, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 261 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1876. ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1876.
ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST L. NOSSER, plaintiff, against REINHARDT KROMM, Albert Hermes, Rosalie Neuburger, Jacob Neuburger, Henry Roche and Mary his wife, (her real name being unknown,) defendants.—Summons—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 261 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., January 7th, 1876. ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 8th day of January, 1876. ADOLF LEVINGER,
Plff's Att'y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST L. NOSSER, plaintiff, against REINHARDT KROMM, ALBERT HERMES, ROSALIE NEUBURGER, JACOB NEUBURGER, WILLIAM H. H. JOHNSTON, and MARY, his wife, (her real name being unknown,) WILLIAM WOLFF, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 261 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1876.
ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 8th day of January, 1876.
ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

MURPHY, CORNELIUS.—NEW-YORK SUpreme Court.—EDWARD MURPHY, plaintiff, against CORNELIUS MURPHY and WATSON MATTHEWS, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action (which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of September, 1875,) and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, No. 12 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1875. C. W. VAN VOORHIS,
ja7-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that BENJAMIN BENNETT, of the City of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of all his creditors, and that said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Dec. 31, 1875. JAMES N. DAVIS, Assignee,
ja14-law6wF* No. 87 Newark av., Jersey City.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA.....WED., Feb. 9 | JAVA.....WED., Feb. 23
CALABRIA...WED., Feb. 16 | *RUSSIA...WED., March 1

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
MONTANA..........Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA..........Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO..........Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
DAKOTA..........March 7, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........March 14, at 8 A. M.
WYOMING..........March 21, at 2:30 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Feb. 26, at 8 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, March 4, at —
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Holland, Sat. Feb. 5, 12 M. | Canada, Thurs. Feb. 17, 10 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt, Sat. Feb. 5, 12 M. | The Queen, Sat. Feb. 19, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Feb. 5
AMERIQUE, Pouzols..........Saturday, Feb. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ELYSIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CALIFORNIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7:30 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ATLAS..........Feb. 3.
ANDES..........Feb. 15.
FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:
CLARIBEL..........Feb. 17.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Feb. 10
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Feb. 24
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, March 9

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHAMPION..........SATURDAY..........FEB. 5
SOUTH CAROLINA..........WEDNESDAY..........FEB. 9
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO..........TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 noon.
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK..........March 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships.
Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.
NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons, Thursday, Feb. 3, 3 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, March 8
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons..........Saturday, April 8

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, Feb. 15
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Feb. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
COLOMBO..........Feb. 12 | HINDOO..........March 11
OTHELLO..........Feb. 26 | NAVARINO..........Mar. 25

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Feb. 8
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Feb. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Feb. 17
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Feb. 8

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 13 and March 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The steam-ships CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master; CITY OF DALLAS, T. Hines, Master; CITY OF HOUSTON, Deering, Master, will leave Pier No. 20 East River, every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., for Port Royal and Fernandina. This route is the only direct one to Florida without change of steamers. No transshipping of goods and no cartage. Lower rates given than by any other line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Port Royal Railroad to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and with the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company to all points in Florida. Insurance one-half per cent.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERM. GELPCKE, No. 153 Maiden Lane.
CHATER & KING, Agents, Fernandina.
‡ Steam-ship CITY OF DALLAS sails Feb. 10.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
ODER.....Sat., Feb. 5 | SALIER.....Sat., Feb. 19
DONAU.....Sat., Feb. 12 | MOSEL.....Sat., Feb. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPECIAL PARTNER, WITH $10,000 capital, in an established manufacturing business located in this City; full investigation, and references given and required. Address C. J. H., Box No. 153 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

TO BANKERS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

AMENDED LIST OF BONDS AND STOCKS STOLEN FROM NORTHAMPTON (MASS.) NATIONAL BANK ON THE MORNING OF JAN. 26, 1876.

. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the following stocks, bonds, or their coupons:

U. S. BONDS, 5-20S. COUPON.
July, '67. Letter A. No. 94700, $500.
July, '67. Letter C. Nos. 13277, 8268, $500 each.
July, '67. Letter D. Nos. 99530, 99531, 99532, 99533 $1,000 each; 26979, $500.
July, '67. Letter E. Nos. 85893, 85894, $500 each.
July, '67. Letter F. Nos. 122295, 122296, 121,214, 121215, 211217, $1,000 each.
July, '67. Letter F. Nos. 122295, 122296, 121214, 121215, 211217, $100 each.
July, '67. Letter G. No. 29728, $1000.
July, '67. Letter I. Nos. 16765, 16766, 16770, 16771, $1,000 each.
July, '67. Letter N. Nos. 88331 88332, 88333, 88334, 88335, $1,000 each.
July, '67. No. 33450, $500. No. 43304, $50. Nos. 115308, 115309, 115310, 126116, 126119, 208929, 208930, $100 each. Nos. 106991, 115316, $1,000 each.
July, '65. Letter A. Nos. 126870, 206849, 206850, $1,000 each. No. 46128, $500.
July, '65. Letter B. Nos. 40230, 56930, $500 each. No. 67866, $1,000.
July, '65. Nos. 89554, 97250, 97256, $100 each.
6s of 1881. June, '64. No. 13395, $1,000. Jan., '64. No. 10132, 10133, $1,000 each.
6s of 1881. Nov., '61. No. 69046, $1,000. Nos. 2390, 2389, 14970, 14971, $500 each.
6s of 1881. Jan., '64. Nos. 132, 133, $1,000 each.
Peoria and Rock Island 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent. Nos. 187, 188, 189, 275, 276, 277, 278, 195, 279, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 1347 to 1351, inclusive, 576, 577, 578, 643, $1,000 each.
Battle Creek City School Bonds. Nos. 82, 83, 84, 85, $1,000 each.
Georgia State Bonds. 6 per cent. of 1859. Nos. 489, 490, 491, $500 each; 6 per cent., 1860, No. 947, $500; 7 per cent., 1865, No. 231, $500; 7 per cent., 1872, No. 133, $1,000.
Michigan Central 8 per cent. 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds. Oct. 1, 1857, Nos. 4564, 4817, 5977, 7331, $1,000 each.
Michigan Southern Sinking Fund, Nos. 2548 to 2550 inclusive, $1,000 each.
Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western R. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds, Nos. 131, 129, 128, 2618, 2529, 204, 205, $1,000 each.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Trust Mortgage 8 per cent. Sinking Fund, Nos. 2598, 2559, 2747, 927, $1,000 each.
New-York and Oswego Midland 1st Mortgage Bonds, Nos. 2907, 1481, 2838, 2839, 3515, 3516, 3517, $1,000 each.
Chesapeake and Ohio R. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds; No. 5096, $500; Nos. 10609, 10610, $1,000 each.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds. Nos. 3478, 3479, 3487, 3488, 3489, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 1422, 1423, 4939, 1421, 2903, 1424 to 1427, inclusive, 4027, 4028, 4242, 1513, 4596, 4650, 5375, 5380, 5381, $1,000 each.
B. C. R. & M., Milwaukee Extension. No. 720, $1,000.
Lake Superior and Mississippi R. R. 7 per cent. bonds. Nos. 345, 346, $1,000 each.
Cleveland & Pittsburg 4th Mortgage Bonds. Nos. 242, 1590, 1681, 1057, 1539, $500 each.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Consolidated 7s. Nos. 1044, 1784, 1782, 1115, 1114, 60, 61, 221, 2548, 2549, 2550, $1,000 each.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Bonds. Nos. 872, 1328, 648, 609, 693, $1,000 each.
Missouri Sixes. Nos. 629, 299, $1,000 each.
State of Missouri Bonds, Consolidated. Nos. 3596, 3597, 3600, 3601, $1,000 each. No. 3288, due 1866, issued to North Missouri Railroad, $1,000. Nos. 3964, 1834, due 1888, issued to North Missouri Railroad, $1,000 each. Nos. 3729, 3879, issued to Pacific Railroad, $1,000 each. No. 540, issued to Cairo and Fulton, $1,000.
North Missouri Railroad, date 1866. No. 1635, $1,000.
Missouri Pacific Railroad Gold Bonds. Nos. 137, 588, 641, 1822, 1640, 2184, 2877, 3083, $1,000 each.
Pacific Railroad of Mo. Nos. 3380, 3381, 3379, $1,000 each.
Pacific Railroad of Mo. Guar., date 1857, No. 2659, $1,000; date 1858, No. 530, $1,000.
St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad 1st mortgage bonds—Nos. 1897, 1956, 1958, 1959, 1960, $1,000 each.
Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railroad 1st mortgage—Nos. 844, 845, 894, 895, 896, 1599, 1397, $1,000 each.
Union Pacific Railroad Central Branch bonds—Nos. 26, 27, 28, $1,000 each; No. 23792, $500.
Sinking fund 8 per cent. coupon bonds—Nos. 5113 to 5154 inclusive, $1,000 each.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad Sterling Bonds, 8 per cent., No. 5290, $1,000; 1st Mortgage, No. 244, $1,000; 2d mortgage, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, $1,000 each; 2d Income, ten year 8 per cent. 2d mortgage, March 1, 1867, Nos. 97, 98, $100 each; 2d Income ten-year 8 per cent. 2d mortgage, March 1, 1867, Nos. 207, 208, $300 each; 2d Income ten-year 8 per cent. 2d mortgage, No. 245, March 1, 1867, interest payable March, June, September, and December, $32 50.
State of Virginia Bonds, 6 per cent. coupon, July 1, 1871. Nos. 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, $100 each. Certificate, July 1, 1871, 6 per cent., No. 1878, $26 67. Certificate, July 1, 1871, 6 per cent., No. 2495, $213 33. Certificate, July 1, 1871, 6 per cent., No. 2695, $213 33.
Connecticut Western Railroad 1st mortgage bonds, 7 per cent. Nos. 615, 616, 617, 1974, 1975, 2773, 2774, 3064, $1,000 each.
Chicago and North-western Railroad bonds—Sinking Fund 7 per cent., No. 246, $100; Nos. 347, 404, $200 each. Registered coupon, Nos. 653, 935, 1495, $1,000 each. Registered Coupon Consolidated, Nos. 2250, 2496, 2591, 2980, 553, 1657, 5555, 5559, $1,000 each.
Canada Southern Railroads bonds, Gold registered 7 per cent. No. 329, $1,000.
Gold coupon 7 per cent. Nos. 4716, 4707, $1,000 each.
Western Pacific Railroad 1st mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, gold. Nos. 1337, 1338, $1,000 each.
Morris and Essex Railroad 1st consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. Nos. 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, $1,000 each.
Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad 1st mortgage, 10 per cent. bonds. Nos. 1267, 1268, and 3714.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds. Nos. 48 to 56, and 159, and 2379, 4265, 5889, 5890, 6838.
Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. bonds. Nos. 3071 to 3077.
Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds. Nos. 92 to 100 and 123 to 125.
Vermont Central Railroad Bonds. Nos. 320, 1015, 1142, $1,000 each. 1622, 1710, 1721, 1827, $500 each.
North Carolina State 6 per cent. Bonds. Nos. 1193, $1,000. 470 and 471, $100 each.
Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad 8 per cent. sinking fund bonds—Nos. 466 to 471.
Ohio and Mississippi 2d consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. bonds—Nos. 3393, 3394, 1418, 250, 1903, 2932, 2715, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, and 1514 to 1573, and 1574 to 1588, inclusive, and 1356, $1,000 each; 1935 to 1938 inclusive, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1072 to 1077 inclusive, 752, 753, 754, 2506, 2507, $1,000 each.
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad 7s, Nos. 114, 115, $1,000 each.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company Registered Bonds, Nos. 356 or 357, 360, 93, 94, $1,000 each.
Houston and Texas Railroad Bonds, Nos. 2346, 2347, $1,000 each.
New-Jersey Central, 1st Consolidated Bonds, Nos. 441, 442, 443, $1,000 each.

RAILROAD STOCKS.
90 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago: 4 Certificates, Nos. 4971, 20 Shares; 4972, 50 Shares; 7027, 10 shares; 7029, 10 Shares.
20 shares Ohio and Mississippi, Preferred. 2 certificates, Nos. 1459, 1462.
10 shares New-York, New-Haven and Harford. No. 5086.
10 shares Conn. R. R. R. No. 4008
10 shares Boston and Albany. No. 19188.

BANK STOCKS.
51 shares Phenix Bank. No. 891.
18 shares Bank of Commerce.
3 certificates, Nos. 24022, 9 shares; 24989, 6 shares; 25484, 3 shares.
6 shares Northampton National Bank. No. 481.

. A reward of $25,000 is offered for the recovery of the property and for the arrest of the thieves.
O. EDWARDS, President.
NORTHAMPTON NATIONAL BANK, Jan. 31, 1876.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, THE annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and for the purposes of such election the polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer books will close Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., and open on the morning of the 17th inst.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, also for three inspectors of next election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

$12,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, on improved property in this City. Apply by letter, stating locality and full particulars, to TEUNIS W. QUICK, No. 32 Broad st., Room No. 7.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN.—$40,000, IN SUMS to suit, on good improved City property. Address, with particulars, EXECUTOR, Post Office Box No. 2,830.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET. NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1876.

AT THE MEETING OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS APPROVING THE "BONDHOLDERS' PLAN," held this day at No. 113 Broadway, the following committee was appointed to carry out the same, amended substantially by providing for the second mortgage bonds after fully securing the first mortgage bonds and interest. Over one million of bonds were represented at said meeting. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company were appointed the depository for the bonds. Parties desiring to REVOKE powers given to sustain other plans can receive blanks at this office:
HENRY MARKS, No. 550 5th av., New-York.
FREDK. A. POTTS, No. 110 Broadway, New-Jersey State Senator.
J. N. WEED, Cashier Quassaick National Bank, Newburg, N. Y.
T. WARNER, Jr., Cashier Chicopee Bank, Springfield, Mass.
J. WYMAN JONES, of Englewood, N. J.
T. W. HAMMOND, Treasurer Worcester and Nashua Railroad, Worcester, Mass.
Hon. D. P. NICHOLS, ex-State Treasurer Connecticut, Danbury, Conn.
REMINGTON VERNAM, Counselor at Law, No. 132 Broadway, New-York.
DAVID PENDLETON, Bridgeport, Conn.
Judge JOHN R. DAGGERS, Paterson, N. J.
L. H. ALDEN, Passaic, N. J.
WM. EVANS, ex-President First National Bank, Middletown, N. Y.
Hon. ROBERT E. TAYLOR, Recorder City of Poughkeepsie.
BENAJAH GILBERT, Wilton, Conn.
NATHAN S. IVINS, Trenton, N. J.
N. MAIN, Secretary.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—A sufficient number of the shareholders having paid in their contributions toward legal expenses to warrant the Protective Committee in proceeding with defensive measures they have organized for a vigorous opposition to the foreclosure of the gold bond mortgage. Able counsel has been retained, and a careful examination of the case has developed many very strong points in our favor, both in law and equity. Contributions are still received from stockholders who desire to join in the movement.
O. D. ASHLEY, Chairman, No. 2 Exchange court.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY First Mortgage bondholders who adhere to an exclusive first mortgage reorganization are requested to send their address to the advertiser, who is largely interested in these bonds. Having been betrayed by our professed friends who managed the meeting of Feb. 3, at No. 113 Broadway, who have proved themselves to be scheming professional railroad reorganizers, let us now consult together personally for our mutual protection. Circulars will soon be sent to those sending their address to FIRST MORTGAGE, Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND Western, and Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad bondholders, main line, who have not received copy of plan of the reorganization, can obtain one on application to either of the undersigned. The time for deposit of these bonds in the Central Trust Company expires FEB. 19, 1876.
AUSTIN CORBIN, No. 61 Broadway.
G. E. TAINTOR, No. 20 Broad st.
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, No. 76 Wall st.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS and other A1 Investment Securities, our specialty twenty-four years, paying 10 to 12 per cent. Interest promptly paid.
For sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Defaulted Railroad Bonds bought and sold.

LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILroad holders of first mortgage bonds communicate with undersigned immediately.
EDWARD GEBHARD, Counsellor at Law, No. 82 Nassau st., New-York.

INSURANCE STOCKS.
Home, Equitable, Firemen's Fund wanted.
Knickerbocker, North River, Metropolitan for sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE—IN various sums. Apply to HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 72 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1876.

74TH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 25, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1. SAM. J. YOUNG, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 14th February next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to 14th proximo.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS IN THE Mutual Benefit Savings Bank will be paid a dividend of twenty-five per cent. on demand at the office lately occupied by the said bank, Staats-Zeitung Building; depositors will bring their books with them.
FEB. 1, 1876. W. F. ALDRICH, Receiver.

BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Feb. 1 on the bonds of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Treasurer, No. 12 Wall st., New-York.
D. B. HATCH, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1876.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Thursday the 10th proximo. J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Feb. 1, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 22 to Feb. 1.
WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under name of P. BENNETT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. (signed,) PHILANDER BENNETT, WM. RICHARDSON.
NOS. 2 AND 3 SOUTH ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

WE, PHILANDER BENNETT AND IRVING P. BENNETT, do hereby certify that William Richardson has withdrawn from the firm of P. BENNETT & CO., which firm was composed of said Philander Bennett and said Richardson, and had its place of business at Nos. 2 and 3 South st., New-York, and that we, Philander Bennett and Irving P. Bennett, intend to continue the business conducted by said firm, under the said firm name of P. Bennett & Co., at the place aforesaid, and that we reside respectively as follows, viz.: Philander Bennett at No. 411 Cumberland st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Irving P. Bennett at No. 314 5th av., New-York.—Dated Jan. 3, 1876. P. BENNETT.
Witness: G. H. CRICHTON. I. P. BENNETT.

State of New-York, City of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: On this 18th day of January, 1876, before me, the undersigned, personally appeared Philander Bennett and Irving P. Bennett, to me known to be the same persons described in, and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.
[L. S.] G. H. CRICHTON, Notary Public No. 187, City and County of New-York.

OFFICE OF WETMORE & CO., Nos. 363, 365, AND 367 GREENWICH ST.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, A. R. WETMORE and GEORGE C. WETMORE retiring. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

The remaining partners will continue the iron business as heretofore under the same firm name of WETMORE & CO.
A. R. WETMORE,
GEORGE C. WETMORE,
DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM A. DUBOIS.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1876.

No. 16 WALL ST., Feb. 1, 1876.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COpartnership under the firm name and style of BUCKINGHAM & UNDERHILL, for the purpose of buying and selling stocks, bonds, gold, and investment securities upon commission.
G. BUCKINGHAM, Jr.,
EDW'D B. UNDERHILL,
Members New-York Stock Exchange.

THE UNDERSIGNED THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of ALEX. M. HAYS & CO. His present address is at the office of Messrs. Colby & Johnson, No. 17 Maiden la.—New-York, Feb. 1, 1876.
(Signed,) J. E. SHEPARD.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MADISON AV., NEAR 42D ST.—A PRIVATE family of two persons would like to rent a few choice rooms, with board. All the appointments of their home are those of comfort and refinement. The very highest references submitted. Address MADISON AVENUE, Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—A private family will let, with board, an elegant suite of four rooms, with every modern improvement attached, with private parlor and private table if required, either to one or two families or a party of gentlemen; first-class references given and required. Apply at No. 607 5th av. or address Box No. 2,793 Post Office.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.,
Near Madison Square.
Rooms with board, (southern exposure;) also on parlor floor, with communicating private bath-room, &c. Table boarders.

FIFTH AV., NO. 307.—PARTIES LOOKING FOR the comforts of their own home can be accommodated with an elegant parlor floor; rooms will be separated to suit; location, appointments, and table unexceptionable; references.

NO. 239 EAST 18TH ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE New-England family desire to rent their third floor, (four rooms,) together or separately, with first-class board; house has all modern improvements; location unexceptionable in every particular.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsome two-story front rooms for a family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house and table first class.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Desirable rooms, third floor, first-class board; table boarders taken; terms reasonable.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 20 EAST 20TH ST., THIRD DOOR FROM BROADWAY.—Nicely-furnished front room and hall, third floor, with board, fire, and gas; prices reduced; references exchanged.

A HANDSOME SECOND STORY BACK room, with excellent table, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had at No. 155 Madison av.; terms moderate.

NO. 39 56TH ST., WEST, ONE LARGE room and two hall rooms to let, with board; references.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR TO let, with or without board; with or without breakfast; references.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished, sunny, connecting rooms, third floor, together or separately; strictly first class board.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—ONE ELEGANT suite of rooms; also fine basement. No. 119 East 23d st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FLOORS AND rooms, with and without board; reduced prices. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transients taken.

NO. 130 WEST 34TH ST.—WELL-FURNISHED single rooms, with heat and first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—SINGLE ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen desiring a refined and permanent home.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.—MRS. WILLIS, formerly of No. 297 5th av., has second and fourth floor rooms to let, with board.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST.—ROOMS ELEGANTLY furnished, with a superior table, for families and gentlemen.

NO. 71 WEST 36TH ST.—SECOND STORY front rooms to let, with board; also a room for single gentleman.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD, TO GENTLEMEN in an American family of adults; home enjoyments; terms moderate; reference. No. 236 West 37th st.

NO. 221 WEST 22D ST.—THIRD STORY, front, sunny room and bedroom adjoining, with first-class board.

A FEW RESPECTABLE LADIES, ALSO MEN, can have board; large and small rooms; $4, $5, $6; at No. 422 7th av.

NO. 12 GRAMMERCY PARK.—MRS. J. CURTIS has a handsomely-furnished parlor and two bed-rooms to let with board.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—TO LET, WITH OR without board, a large parlor; also one or two rooms on second or third floor; references.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—TWO FURNISHED rooms, large and small, to rent, with board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE FAMILY and single rooms, with board, at reasonable prices.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE DESIRE board in a Christian family; third story room with bedroom connecting; boarding-house keepers need not apply. Address, stating locality, &c., H. B. J., Box No. 172 Times Office.

WANTED—A FLOOR OF FOUR FURNISHED rooms, with board, for two gentlemen and their wives; below 23d st. preferred; terms not to exceed $50 per week; references exchanged. Address A. & H., Box No. 187 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 115 EAST 23D ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, first floor and basement floor, consisting of large front room, centre room, with small extension; also large back extension, with butler's pantry and closets; basement floor consists of front basement, kitchen, laundry, small room, and store-room.

LARGE FINELY-FURNISHED ROOM TO one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; every modern convenience; first-class private house; 31st st., opposite Grand Hotel. Inquire at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

FURNISHED THIRD STORY.—TWO DOUBLE rooms with use of bath and parlors; will let reasonable; gentlemen preferred; private house; references exchanged. No. 145 West 41st st.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, WITHOUT BOARD, A nicely-furnished large front room on second floor; all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 14 West Washington place.

LARGE FRONT BEDROOM TO RENT WITHout board; price, $10 per week, including fire, lights, and attendance. No. 41 West 11th st., between 5th av. and University place.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST.—A SINGLE ROOM, well furnished, good attendance, without board; highest references.

NO. 30 WEST 9TH ST.—TO LET, PARLOR and bed-room, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen only.

NO. 14 WEST 11TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms to rent at moderate prices.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let near Broadway and 5th av.

ROOMS WANTED.

A PHYSICIAN WANTS OFFICES BETWEEN 18th and 34th sts. and 4th and 7th avs., on or before 1st of May. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 183 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

The intermediate examination of the classes will commence on MONDAY, Feb. 7, at 9:30 A. M.

The Regents of the University of the State of New-York, the Trustees and the Alumni of the college, the parents of students, and all interested in education are invited to attend.

The SECOND SESSION will begin Thursday, Feb. 17, at 9:30 A. M., at which time candidates for admission may present themselves.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE

SCHOOL OF MINES.

The SECOND SESSION will begin THURSDAY, Feb. 17, at 9:30 A. M.

Practical and theoretical instruction in civil and mining engineering, metallurgy, geology, mineralogy, assaying, analytical and mechanical chemistry, physics, mechanics, mathematics, drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Civil and Mining Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

Mass. Institute of Technology.

For catalogue of 1875-6, send to SAM'L KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with primary department, comprising a thorough English and French course, No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island; Winter term begins Feb. 2.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for twenty boys; one vacancy. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. Second session commences TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—A GENTLEMAN, formerly an instructor in Harvard, desires additional pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 1,238 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

MOTHERS DESIRING ACCOMPLISHED governesses for their daughters, can find them through Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

MISS C. HANDY, TEACHER OF ARTICULATION to Deaf Mutes by the Invisible Speech method, No. 86 Irving place.

PRIVATE TUTOR, THOROUGHLY EXperienced in all branches, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

1776. 1876.

MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION
AND
CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
IRVING HALL AND NILSSON HALL,
ON THE
EVENING OF FEB. 22, 1876.
IN AID OF
THE FLOATING HOSPITAL
OF
ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND, BERNSTEIN'S ORCHESTRA, AND DOWNING'S NINTH REGIMENT BANDS.
A GRAND DISPLAY OF THE COSTUMES, DECORATIONS, FURNITURE, AND SOCIAL CUSTOMS OF 1776.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF FOUR HUNDRED LEADING CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

The Wheeler & Wilson Parlors, No. 44 East 14th st., ARE OPENED DAILY at 10 A. M., for the sale of boxes and tickets.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
Feb. 4 and 5,
Also
SATURDAY MATINEE,
will be given the
LAST REPRESENTATIONS
of Byron's comedy of
MARRIED IN HASTE,
with
MR. LESTER WALLACK.....as.....GIBSON GREENE

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, C. A. STEVENSON, J. W. CARROLL, W. HERBERT, J. W. SHANNON, G. F. BROWNE, E. WARREN, J. PECK, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss ROSE LISLE, and Miss E. THORNTON.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 7, will be produced, for the first time in four years, Mr. Brougham's powerful romantic drama of JOHN GARTH, with all the aid that A GREAT CAST, CHARMING MUSIC, AND NEW AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY can give to its illustration.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mlle. THERESA TITIENS, Signor BRIGNOLI.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock,
LAST GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
THERESA TITIENS in her celebrated character of LUCREZIA.
Miss BEAUMONT as Orsino.
Signor BRIGNOLI as Gennaro.
Signor ORLANDINI as Duke Alfonso.
Musical Director and Conductor.......MAX MARETZEK
SATURDAY, Feb. 5, ONLY GRAND TITIENS OPERA MATINEE—NORMA.

Seats can be secured at the box-office of the Academy of Music, 14th st., and at Rudolph's, No. 162 Broadway. Positively no free list, with the exception of the press.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, Mlle. TITIENS at the Brooklyn Academy—NORMA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Feb. 5, at 1:30 P. M.,
ONLY TITIENS MATINEE.
NORMA. NORMA. NORMA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In order to avoid the great rush at the door, ladies are particularly requested to purchase in advance their tickets of admission. Price $1 50, which can now be obtained at the box-office of Academy of Music during the day.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14TH ST.
ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS, ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14.
Début of Miss MATILDE PHILLIPPS in Rossini's popular opera, LA CENERENTOLA.
Reserved seats, $2 and $1 50, according to location; boxes, $8 and $10, the sale of which commences Thursday, Feb. 10, at Academy box-office, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
"PIQUE" MATINEE,
SATURDAY AT 1:30.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT PAINTINGS. | THE ASSASSINATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP. THE SIEGE OF PARIS. PANORAMA OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.
Open from 1 to 4 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. Admission 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Music in the promenade.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
"PIQUE" MATINEE,
SATURDAY AT 1:30.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
ASSOCIATION HALL.
LECTURE COURSE.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 4,
B. F. TAYLOR, journalist and poet, on "Thought and its Chariots."
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Prof R. Elder will preside at the organ.

CONFERENCES DU SAMEDI.
La cinquième conférence sera donnée LE SAMEDI, 5 Février, à midi, au local Y. M. C. A. Sujet: MAXIMES DU DUC DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD. Elle sera suivie d'une leçon qui présentera la méthode d'enseignement pratiquée dans les causeries avec mes élèves.
L. SAUVEUR.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
BACKUS' UNRIVALED IMPERSONATIONS.
THE SPECTRES; OR, THE RING DEMONS.
Seats secured. Matinée SATURDAY at 2.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AT A SURROGATE'S COURT, HELD IN and for the County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Office, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six. Present, S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate.—In the matter of the application for leave to mortgage, lease, or sell real estate by PATRICK DIXON and WILLIAM J. O'CONNOR, Executors of the last will and testament of Jane Quinn, deceased.—On reading and filing the application of Patrick Dixon and William J. O'Connor, Executors of Jane Quinn, deceased, aforesaid, for authority to mortgage, lease, or sell the real estate of the said deceased for the payment of her debts; ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of the said Jane Quinn, deceased, appear before the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, at the County Courthouse, on MONDAY, the thirteenth day of March, 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why authority should not be given to the said Patrick Dixon and William J. O'Connor to mortgage, lease, or sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary to pay her debts. S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Surrogate.
[L. S.] A true copy. PETER V. BURTSELL, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
(Original filed January 26, 1876.)
JOHN HAYES, Attorney for Executors,
ja28-law4wF* No. 169 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SALOMON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office for the transaction of business, at the office of Julius J. Lyons, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.
HENRIETTA H. SALOMON, Executrix.
JOSHUA HENDRICKS, WILLIAM SALOMON, } Executors.
JULIUS J. LYONS, Proctor for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, N. Y. ja14-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 54 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighteenth day of September, 1875.
LLOYD ASPINWALL,
JOHN A. ASPINWALL,
MEREDITH HOWLAND,
VARNUM, TURNEY, & HARISON, Proctors for Executors, No. 110 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIEN L. ALLIEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the usual place of business of Henry V. Allien, No. 7 Bond st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of March next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of August, 1875.
HENRY V. ALLIEN, CHARLES D. SCHMIDT, } Executors.
C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Proctor for Executors, No. 145 Broadway.
s3-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LORING ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Loring Andrews' Sons, No. 61 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York the twenty-third day of September, 1875.
BLANDINA B. ANDREWS, Executrix.
WILLIAM L. ANDREWS, DANIEL MORISON, } Executors.
DE FOREST & WEEKS, Proctors for Executors, No. 120 Broadway.
s24-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William Jackson & Son, No. 1,162 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.
MARTHA JACKSON, Executrix.
ja14-law6mF* PETER JACKSON, Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Broadway and 14th st.
SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH. | Every night, ROSE MICHEL, Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.
TWELFTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 4,
BENEFIT OF MISS ROSE EYTINGE.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's. (Chartered 1863.)
INSTRUCTION IN ALL BRANCHES of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, Elocution, Drawing and Painting, and Modern Languages, by the ABLEST PROFESSORS IN AMERICA.
NEW TERMS COMMENCING DAILY.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every Night, 7:45.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Half a Hundred Times! The Predominant Success!
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST DRAMA,

PIQUE!

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.
Sumptuous Scenery and an Extraordinary Cast.
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT,
Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins,
Mr. James Lewis, Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. W. Davidge,
Maurice Barrymore, John Drew, C. H. Rockwell,
Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Emily Rigl, Kate Holland,
Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Sydney Cowell, and
Mr. John Brougham.

"PIQUE" MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
Box sheet now open twenty days ahead.
SPECIAL MATINEE WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, at 1 o'clock.

JULIUS CÆSAR.
Visit of the Governor and State and Municipal authorities TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, Booth's Theatre.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SIXTH WEEK OF

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
. A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
. MATINEE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) at 1:30 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 5, at 2.
THEODORE THOMAS.
MATINEE. GRAND MATINEE.
Soloist, Mrs. EMILY BUTMAN, Soprano.
SYMPHONY NO 1, (new,)..........J. K. Paine
ARIA, "Non mi dir," Don Giovanni..........Mozart
MRS. EMILY BUTMAN.
THEME, VARIATIONS, FINALE, } Septet, op. 20..........Beethoven
OVERTURE, "Midsummer Night's Dream"..Mendelssohn
ARIA, "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster"—"Oberon"..........Weber
MRS. EMILY BUTMAN.
SYMPHONIC Poem, "Danse Macabre"....Saint Saens
RHAPSODIE HONGROISE No. 14..........Liszt
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra, can be obtained at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
"PIQUE" MATINEE,
SATURDAY AT 1:30.

Y. M. H. A.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 5,
Grand benefit performance under direction of Mr. Augustin Daly.
BIJOU HERON in NAN THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
in CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.
To conclude with the exquisite standard comedy of
THE HONEYMOON.
A HOST OF ARTISTS HAVE KINDLY VOLUNTEERED.
GENERAL ADMISSION, $1.
Reserved seats (usual prices) for sale at Tyson's, Fifth Avenue Hotel; Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the other hotels and ticket offices, and at the Academy on the day of the performance.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
SHOOK & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
THIRD AND LAST WEEK of the brilliantly-successful engagement of Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, who will appear in his original part of ARTHUR, LORD CHILTON, in Marshall's delightful comedy, FALSE SHAME.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, benefit of Mr. MONTAGUE, on which occasion two pieces will be given—TEARS, IDLE TEARS, and FALSE SHAME. In the first piece Miss KATE CLAXTON and Mrs. MARIE WILKINS will appear in conjunction with Mr. MONTAGUE. A SOUVENIR of the occasion and of Mr. Montague's successful engagement will be handed each lady who enters the theatre on that evening.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.
TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL NOVELTIES.
Model Variety Theatre of America. Evenings, 8 o'clock; Matinées Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 2 o'clock. Original artistic, piquant, beautiful entertainment. Grand Olio, unrivaled in New-York. Sixty real artists, twenty female models; twenty specialists, twenty coryphees. Blue Beard; Hussar Polonaise; Tableaux Vivants; Le Minuet; Grand March; Mlle. Bertha; Great Levanions; Pearless Arnolds; Miss M. Hall.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS DAY,
Evening at 8. O. D. BYRON in his great play, ACROSS THE CONTINENT. | Matinée at 2. A. H. SHELDON, J. Wood, Louise Sylvester, Emily Maynard, B. Stewart, and Nellie Sandford in THE GOLDEN BUTTERFLY.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager
For MONDAY, Jan. 31, and during the week, an entire change of OLIO and NEW STARS appear. Last week of the burlesque of ROSSMI-SHELL.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE. FOURTEEN NEW STARS.
A NEW PANTOMIME. SEE-SAW.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
"PIQUE" MATINEE,
SATURDAY AT 1:30.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.
MATINEE TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. | Every evening, Ernest Byne, Empire Children, Gus Williams, Sam Devere, and the great combination of novelty and specialty Stars.

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLORS, now open at the National Academy of Design, corner of Fourth av. and 23d st., daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.; and from 7 until 10 P. M.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.—In the great hall at 8 P. M., SATURDAY, Feb. 5.—The lecture will be delivered by Mrs. A. H. LEONOWENS, on ROYAL AND DOMESTIC LIFE IN SIAM, with forty illustrations, consisting of the great sleeping idol, emerald idol, temples, pagodas, palaces, Buddhist priests, peasants, actors, white elephants, kings, princes, and other dignitaries of Siam and Cambodia. Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at D. Van Nostrand's book store, No. 23 Murray st. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

We will during this Month dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 12 to 36 months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. Illustrated catalogue mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

WINTER RESORTS.

EXCURSION TO THE TROPICS.—AN EXcursion steamer will leave New-York every three weeks, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Vera Cruz, Tuxpan, Tampico, and New-Orleans, and from there return, calling at the same ports. For particulars apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW-PROVIDENCE, BAHAMA ISLANDS.—A Land of Perpetual Summer. For circulars containing full information, apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.
STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.
Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

THE EMPIRE OF THE POPES.

RISE AND FALL OF HILDEBRAND.

LECTURE BY DR. JOHN LORD AT ASSOCIATION HALL—THE WAR BETWEEN THE DIADEM AND TIARA, AND THE HUMILIATION OF HENRY IV., EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

Dr. John Lord lectured yesterday at Association Hall on Hildebrand and the Papal Empire. He commenced by saying: If there be a historical subject disconnected with themes of passing interest which is full of moral grandeur and significance, it is the Empire of Popes. What great ideas and events are interwoven with that majestic domination! not in one age, but for fifteen centuries; not religious merely, but political, embracing, as it were, the whole progress of society from the fall of the Roman Empire to the Protestant Reformation. What lessons of human experience; what great truths of government; what subtle influences, both for good and evil, in the whole structure of European life, for more than one thousand years, are indissolubly linked with the Papal power, so that its growth and decay are more suggestive than the rise and fall of any temporal empire. It has probably produced more illustrious men than any political State in Europe. It has aimed to accomplish far grander ends. It is invested with more poetic interest. Its policy, its heroes, its saints, its doctors, its disputations, its missions, its wars, its persecutions, its martyrdoms, rise up before us in varied interest when it is seriously contemplated. It was and is the most wonderful fabric of human wisdom our world has seen, controlling Kings, dictating laws to the ancient monarchies, and bending the souls of millions with a more perfect despotism than Oriental Emperors ever sought or dreamed. It has survived the attacks of its countless enemies, it has even recovered from the shock of the Reformation. It defies the mightiest monarchs, and still remains majestic and venerable, extending its arms of paternal love or Briarean terror over the necks of its subjects wherever they go, and whatever may be the influences to which they are exposed. Such a power can not be despised; it is absurd to ridicule it, it is vulgar to abase it, it is unjust to call it either Babylon or Antichrist. It is too potent, too venerable, too grand for sarcasm, mockery, or sneers, and it has done too much good to be considered wholly evil, whatever evils have grown out of its institutions. It has extended its branches too widely, it has struck its roots too deeply to be overthrown by any common revolution. If it were a mere despotism, with no other end than the enthrallment of mankind, they long ago would have arisen against it and driven it from the earth. But despotism as it is doubtless, and was and will be, it is something more—having at heart the welfare of the very millions whom it grinds down and deceives. Who can imagine it or analyze it, or comprehend it? The weapons of reason do not seem to touch it. Genius cannot reconcile its inconsistencies. It is lofty, yet degraded; simple, yet worldly wise; humble, yet vain and proud; appealing to superstitious fears, yet reigning in love; washing beggars' feet, yet imposing commands on kings and princes. Was there ever such a contradiction—glory in debasement and debasement in glory—type of the misery and greatness of man, the friend and yet the tyrant of the people, controlling all classes by a stern dogmatism, while it allows a great practical freedom and toleration in ordinary life; beneficent, while revengeful; clothed in rags, yet living in palaces; supported by charities, yet fattening on the extorted wealth of the world; calling its magnates the servants of the servants of God, yet arrogating supremacy over the minds and souls of half of Christendom.

HILDEBRAND.

After further reviewing the Papal power, Dr. Lord passed to a notice of Hildebrand. He was born in Italy somewhere about the year 1020, of humble parents, and received the first rudiments of education at Rome. Like great geniuses generally, he was wonderful from a boy, and early showed a resolute will, great quickness of intellect, and strong religious feeling. At the age of sixteen he was removed to the Benedictine Abbey in Burgundy, that famous monastery where sovereigns became monks and monks became sovereigns—the most princely of all the religious retreats of the Middle Ages. Hildebrand, in the year 1073, became Gregory VII., whose splendid destiny it was to proclaim the liberties of the people against the nobles; to open monasteries and colleges to men from the ranks of the poor; to make the Church an asylum from misery and oppression; to deliver ecclesiastics from the yoke of temporal sovereigns; to reform the abuses of the age; to raise the spiritual above temporal power, and to impress his mind and character on the greatest institutions of the Middle Ages. Hildebrand looked upon married life with all its hallowed sacredness and beauty as little else than a profanation. In his eyes the clergy were married only to the Church, and were raised above the cares and pleasures of the world. Domestic affections suited ill with the duties of a theocratic ministry, and any situation which diverted the labors of the clergy from the Church and made them less devoted to its head, seemed an outrage and a degeneracy. Hildebrand was bred a monk, and all the bonds and habits of the monks, then the most influential ministers of the Church, inclined them to sympathize with their great protector. They became his firmest allies in the war which he resolved to wage against the passions of society, and with their mighty aid, for they composed a regular army of at least one hundred and twenty-five thousand men, he was sanguine of success. He assembled a council and caused it to pass canons to the effect that married priests should not perform any clerical office, that the people should not assist at Mass celebrated by them; that all who had wives—or, as he styles them, "concubines"—should put them away, and that no one should be ordained who did not promise to remain unmarried during his whole life. The clergy rebelled against the decrees, especially in Germany, but Gregory was stronger than his rebellious clergy, stronger than the best instincts of society, stronger than the united voice of reason and Scripture. Excommunications were scattered with unsparing hand, and the murmurs of indignant Christendom were silenced by the awful denunciations of God's supposed Vicegerent. From the time of Gregory till now the Popes have had sufficient power to prevent one of the first ordinances of a benevolent Providence, and celibacy, like idolatry, became a law of the Christian Church. The decrees of an Italian monk still rule the priesthood of Catholic Europe, and a sacerdotal caste still flourishes in its populous regions, the gloomy monument of that far-seeing genius who thus devised the means of spiritual despotism, whose end no mortal can predict.

The lecturer then passed to a consideration of other reforms in the practices of the Church by Hildebrand, and then came to his great encounter with Henry IV., Emperor of Germany, against whom he issued a decree prohibiting, under penalty of excommunication, the investiture of Bishoprics or Abbacies which the King gave to ecclesiastics by handing them the ring and the crozier, and he equally threatened with the penalty of eternal fire any Bishop or Abbot who should receive his dignities from the hands of a layman.

Henry IV. was one of the greatest of the successors of Charlemagne, at that period, however, a young man of twenty-six, and stained with all the vices and follies incident to his station and his time, but he had the soul of a hero, and was at the head of the most powerful nation in Europe. He, as well as Gregory, was resolved to maintain the rights of his predecessor, and perceived the importance of the approaching contest, and what a contest! The spiritual and temporal powers were now to be arrayed against each other in a fierce antagonism. The apparent object of contention changed. It was not now merely simony, but who should be supreme master in Christendom—the Pope or the Emperor; and to whom should victory incline? To the son of a carpenter, speaking in the name of his Church, or to the most powerful monarch of his age? The Pope was supported by the monks, by the inferior clergy, by the customs of the ancient Church, by the vast spiritual powers which it was supposed were delegated to him by Christ as the successor of St. Peter. But if the Pope appealed to an ancient custom of the Church the Emperor appealed to a general feudal custom, which required Bishops and Abbots to acknowledge their obligation and pay their homage to him for the temporalities of their sees. Gregory disdained to fight with any less antagonist than the great Henry, the idol of Germany, the representative of royal power in Europe, the son of his friend, the powerful successor to Charlemagne; and Henry, the lion-hearted, intrepid, powerful prince, did not disdain a priest for his antagonist, and that priest his subject. It is needless to trace all the steps of the contest, to describe all the details when commenced; when the Pope sent out his edicts, and excommunicated all who dared to disobey him, including several of the most eminent German prelates, among whom were Henry's most powerful supporters and ablest counselors. Hildebrand was holding a council in the second week of Lent, 1076, when Henry's messenger arrived and presented himself before the assembled hierarchy of Rome, and with insolent demeanor and abrupt speech delivered the empty sentence of the German Council deposing the Pope. His life was spared by the indignant Pontiff, who even permitted the insulting message to be read, but the next day, ascending his throne, and in the presence of the dignitaries of his church, he solemnly excommunicated and anathematized the rebellious King. The result was that the churches were everywhere shut, the dead were unburied in consecrated ground, all the rites of religion were suspended, gloom and fear sat on every countenance, desolation overspread the land, the king was regarded as damned, his ministers looked upon him as a Samson without hair, his very wife feared contamination from his society. In a word, everybody forsook him, and he was left entirely powerless. What could he do? He had summoned 100,000 men to his camp, but a principle more powerful than loyalty—the fear of hell—had dispersed them. Nay, his friends joined the Pope. Even his own mother acquiesced in his sentence. Yet the soul of Henry was unbroken. He was superior to the prejudices of his age, and in his heart despised the thunderbolts of his enemy. He put forth almost superhuman efforts. He traversed Germany in the hope of rallying his subjects, but in vain. Every convent, castle, village, and city in his vast domains was distracted with the controversy between the diadem and the tiara, and loyalty with the great majority yielded to the superior potency of religious fears. Bertha, his slighted wife, alone was faithful to him, and trusted him when all the world had desponded and betrayed. Henry was compelled at last to yield to an irresistible necessity. It was morally certain that he would lose his crown. It was necessary that the awful curse under which he labored should be removed, and he made up his mind to obey, to make any concession required, to do anything to conciliate the Pope. It cannot be supposed that his heart was humbled, but that he simply resolved to stoop to conquer. But what a humiliation, what an act of self-degradation did he feel it his interest to submit to.

The lecturer then traced Henry's act of concession; his travel in the depth of Winter as a pilgrim to Rome; his humiliation at the gates of the fortress of Canossa on the banks of the Po, where Hildebrand had intrenched himself; his waiting there in the depth of Winter three days with uncovered head and naked feet, while the angry Pontiff refused to see him, and his final unconditional surrender. The lecturer then said: This was the greatest blunder which ever monarch made, the greatest error of the Middle Ages. Henry should have lost his crown and his life—should have died a hundred deaths rather than have stooped to this. But Gregory gained the victory, and all the greater because it was a moral one. The Emperor of Germany had bowed in submission to the great priest. The temporal power had yielded to the spiritual. The State had conceded the supremacy of the Church. It mattered nothing that the Emperor was ashamed of himself afterward, that he retracted, that he vowed vengeance, and marched at the head of armies to crush his antagonist. No matter that the Pope, broken in earthly fortunes, died prematurely in exile, without seeing the fruits of his firmness and bravery. His principles survived him, and have never been relinquished by his successors. They gained strength for many generations. Innocent reaped what Gregory had sown. Kings more powerful than Henry dared not even resist Innocent, who realized those three great objects at which the more able and ambitious Gregory had aspired to—independent sovereignty, control over the princes of the earth and supremacy of the church. Innocent was certainly a great Pope, but Hildebrand was the greater.

A FIRE IN BEEKMAN STREET.

TWO BUILDINGS BURNED TO THE GROUND—LOSS, $220,000—THE LOSERS AND THE INSURANCES.

At an early hour yesterday morning the double building Nos. 28 and 30 Beekman street, five stories in height, and occupied by various parties, was almost entirely destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $220,000. Flames were discovered at 11:30 o'clock on Wednesday night on the third floor of the building No. 30, which is occupied by Norman L. Munro, publisher of the *Family Story Paper*. An alarm was sent by an officer of the Fourth Precinct, and was promptly responded to by the Fire Department. The flames, as it was supposed, were soon extinguished, and the firemen returned to their quarters. The damage by the fire was estimated at $200. At about 7 o'clock yesterday morning the fire broke out again on the same floor, with great fury, and although an alarm was quickly sent out and responded to, the flames had mounted to the upper floors of the building before the firemen could work effectively. A second alarm was telegraphed to the Fire Department, and in a very short time ten powerful steamers were throwing heavy streams of water into the building. But the flames spread to the adjoining premises. Both stores being filled with highly combustible material, the flames sped from floor to floor, defying all efforts to check their progress. At 8 o'clock the roof of the double building fell in, carrying with it the beams and rafters down to the second floor, and it was not until 9 o'clock that the flames were finally subdued. The buildings above the ground floors are entirely destroyed, with the contents. A large force of Police under Capt. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, was present and rendered efficient service.

The following is a list of losses and insurances as far as ascertained:

The first floor and basement of No. 28 Beekman street are occupied by Theodore Ricksecker, importer of drugs. His stock was valued at $40,000, and the loss on the same will amount to $20,000. He is insured as follows: Etna, New-York, $2,500; Williamsburg City, of Williamsburg, $5,000; Firemen's Relief, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $3,500; North America, of Philadelphia, $5,000; Manhattan, $2,500; total, $21,000.

The second floor of No. 28 was occupied by J. & T. A. Raisbeck, electrotypers, whose loss is estimated at $20,000; insurance unknown.

The third floor was occupied by Frank Morris, printer, whose loss is estimated at $10,000, which is but partially covered by insurance.

The fifth floor was occupied by Robert Jackson, printer; loss $5,000; insured.

The building is owned by Mrs. Henry, and was valued at $60,000. The damage to the building is estimated at $35,000.

The store and basement of No. 30 were occupied by Clement & Stockwell, dealers in fine paper, &c. Their loss is chiefly by water, and is estimated at $20,000; insured for $30,000.

The second, third, and fourth floors of this building, and also the fourth floor of No. 28, were occupied by Norman L. Munro, publisher of the *Family Story Paper*, whose loss on stock, machinery, &c., is estimated at $50,000, and he is insured for $16,000.

The fifth floor was occupied by James Owens, printer; loss $20,000; insured for $11,000, as follows: Hartford, $3,000; Metropolitan, Bangor, Citizens', and the Mississippi Valley, of Georgia, for $2,000 each.

The building belongs to the John Clapp estate, and is damaged to the extent of $30,000, and is fully insured in New-York and Boston companies.

Several of the occupants of the adjoining buildings sustained slight losses by water. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

OTHER FIRES.

Blanchard's grist and saw mill on the line of the Boston and Albany Railroad, one mile east of Palmer Station, was burned yesterday morning. Loss about $10,000. The fire communicated to the railroad bridge over the carriage road near by, but was extinguished by a gang of trackmen with buckets. The New-York Owl train, due in Boston at 6:15 A. M., was delayed some hours. Other through morning trains were also delayed several hours.

The old Portland and Kennebec depot, at Waterville, Me., with the building adjoining owned by R. B. Dunn, and used as a storehouse by George A. Osborne & Co., was burned yesterday morning. Loss on buildings, $1,500; uninsured. G. A. Osborne & Co.'s loss, $6,000; insured for $4,000. Ramsted & Co. lose $2,000; not insured.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the basement of No. 430 Pearl street, occupied by William Dodd, plumber; damage to stock, $300. The flames extended to the lager-beer saloon of John Schultz, damage $200. The building is owned by Thomas Hammill, damage $200; insured.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred on the top floor of the four-story brick building in the rear of and belonging to the Second Street Methodist Church, No. 232 Second street, and used as a school-house. Damage to building and contents $2,000; insured.

An alarm of fire was sounded yesterday for a fire in the Attorney General's office at Washington. The fire was easily extinguished without requiring the engines to get to work. It originated from a defective flue in a room in the third story, occupied by the Solicitor General. The damage was trifling.

L. F. Thayer's four-story building, on Elm street, Westfield, Mass., occupied by Thayer, Clarkson & Sullivan as a cigar factory, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $35,000; insurance, $9,000 on the building, and $15,000 on stock.

The house and farm-buildings, and almost all their contents, belonging to Harvey Barney, of Claremont, Mass., were burned during the gale of Wednesday. A defective stove-pipe was the cause. Loss unknown; no insurance.

The residence of the late Michael Ahern, at Westchester, was destroyed by fire about midnight Wednesday. The house was unoccupied. Loss, about $500.

The Roman Catholic Church in Biddeford, Me., was burned yesterday morning. Loss about $8,000; insured for $4,000, in the Hudson and Allemania companies.

The Baptist Church in Tariffville, Conn., was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The fire caught from the stovepipe. The church was insured for $3,000.

A fire at Straussman & Bros. clothing store, in Fall River, yesterday morning, damaged the stock and building to the extent of $5,700.

The dwelling of L. P. Palmer, at Georgetown, Mass., was burned Wednesday night. Loss, $4,000.

Charles Babcock's dwelling, in South Kingstown, R. I., was burned Wednesday night.

THE BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION.

The annual and ladies' meeting of the Baptist Social Union was held at Delmonico's last evening. About two hundred persons were present and partook of the dainties provided, which, however, did not include wine. Among those present were Rev. Messrs. MacArthur, Elder, Brouner, Patton, and others. L. P. Bayne presided. Among the speakers were Rev. Dr. Cutting, of the American Baptist Educational Commission; Hon. William B. Maclay, Postmaster Thomas L. James, James B. Colgate, the President of the Gold Exchange; Prof. J. T. Backus, of Vassar College, and others. Dr. Cutting, among other things, said that people should be careful while adhering to the doctrine of religious liberty not to have their attention diverted to side issues. It is one thing, he continued, to separate Church from State, but it is another thing to separate religion from education and public life. We are a Christian people, and as such entitled to express in all the forms of our public life the sentiments and habits of our religion. A letter was read from Hon. George Bancroft, in which he regretted his inability to be present at the meeting. Prior to the dinner the formal business meeting was held and resulted in the election of the following: President, Samuel T. Hillman; Vice Presidents, Abraham Denike and B. F. Judson; Secretary, O. D. Baldwin, and Treasurer, John H.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A LADY'S STRUGGLE WITH BURGLARS

SHE IS BOUND AND ROBBED IN HER OWN ROOM ON UNION SQUARE—ESCAPE OF THE THIEVES.

One of the boldest robberies that has occurred in this City was perpetrated at an early hour yesterday morning at No. 27 Union square, the victim being Miss Margaret J. Lyons, a milliner, doing business and residing at that place. Miss Lyons occupies a small room on the ground floor of the building as a show-room for her goods, and a large one in the rear of the second floor as a work-room and sitting-room. She also sleeps in this room on a sofa bedstead which is placed against the wall on the south side of the apartments. The door is fastened with a common night-latch, and has no bolt or any more secure fastening. Miss Lyons says that she went to bed at about 12 o'clock on Wednesday night. Before retiring she examined the door and found that the night-latch was sprung, and she then locked the door, but subsequently unlocked it, leaving it secured only by the latch, so that her servant, who slept on the top floor, could enter the room with the latch-key in the morning without disturbing her. Before lying down she placed her watch and chain, a pair of ear-rings, and her pocketbook, on the table in the centre of the apartment. How long she had been asleep she does not know, but she was suddenly aroused, and on looking up she saw two men in the room. One of them was standing at the table examining the contents of her pocket-book, while the other was standing at a bureau near the rear windows ransacking the drawers. For a few moments Miss Lyons was so paralyzed by fright as to be unable to give an alarm, but she soon recovered, and screamed for help. One of the intruders sprang to her bedside and grasping her by the throat endeavored to choke her. A desperate struggle ensued, and Miss Lyons managed to scream again and again, calling on Mr. Yeaton, who with his family occupies the front rooms, for help. The burglars endeavored to stifle her cries, and one of the ruffians struck her in the face and threatened to kill her. She then remained quiet, and the burglars took a pair of her stockings and with them bound her hands and feet. At this juncture Mr. Yeaton, who had been aroused by the screams of Miss Lyons, rapped loudly on the partition dividing the rooms and asked what was the matter. Miss Lyons screamed, "Mr. Yeaton, come to me!" whereupon the burglars fled from the room, rushed down stairs into the street, and escaped. Miss Lyons states that the whole transaction, from the time she woke up and saw the ruffians until they fled, did not occupy over ten minutes.

Mr. Yeaton says that at about 2:45 o'clock yesterday morning he was awakened by hearing screams in the adjoining apartments occupied by Miss Lyons. At first he paid no attention to the matter, as he knew that the lady was subject to nightmare and to speaking loudly and screaming in her sleep. The cries were repeated several times in a suppressed tone, as though somebody was choking her. He then went to the partition dividing the rooms and listened for a few moments. He heard strange noises in the room, and then thinking that something was wrong he rapped loudly on the partition, and asked what was the matter. He heard Miss Lyons scream loudly for help, and he hurried to the front window, threw open the casement, and called out "Police." He noticed a policeman standing at the corner of Sixteenth street and Union square, and when this officer heard his cries he rapped on the sidewalk for assistance. In a moment three other officers made their appearance, and hurried to the house. They made their way to the apartments of Miss Lyons, but the burglars had made their escape, leaving no traces of their identity.

Patrolman Coen, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, stated that shortly before 3 o'clock A. M., while standing at the corner of Union square and Sixteenth street, he heard Mr. Yeaton open his window and shout for the Police. He gave an alarm rap, which was quickly responded to by Sergeant Douglas and Patrolman Ryan, of the same precinct. They all hastened to the house, and found the front door open, and on ascending to the apartments of Miss Lyons found her in bed with her hands tied, her feet having been released by her maid, who was in the room at that time. Miss Lyons was so excited that some time elapsed before the officers could obtain any details of what had occurred. The house was thoroughly searched, but no trace of the ruffians could be obtained. On inquiry it was found that the front door of the premises was left open all night, as the fastenings were out of order. The door of Miss Lyons' apartment was doubtless opened with a duplicate key, as there was no mark of violence visible. The burglars carried off with them a gold watch and chain, a pair of ear-rings and a gold set, consisting of ear-rings and breastpin, valued at $220. They also took from her pocket-book $30 in bills, leaving the porte-monnaie with a small amount of money in it on the table. Miss Lyons cannot give an accurate description of the men, but believes they were between twenty-five and twenty-six years of age, and both were dressed in black clothes. Although the lamp on the table was turned down, she thinks that she can identify the ruffian who endeavored to stifle her screams by choking her.

Capt. Sneers and Detective Dunlap, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, have the matter under investigation, but there seems to be very little prospect of capturing the thieves.

TAMMANY FAVORS AMNESTY.

HIGH-FLOWN RESOLUTIONS ON THE SUBJECT—THEY ARE OPPOSED BY ALFRED T. ACKERT.

The Tammany General Committee met last evening, Grand Sachem Augustus Schell in the chair. The following were appointed chairmen of committees, as follows: John Kelly, of the Finance Committee; Alfred T. Ackert, of the Committee on Correspondence; Henry R. David, of the Committee on Naturalization; Edward L. Donnelly, of the Committee on Printing, and William C. Whitney, of the Committee on Municipal Laws. Thomas Cooper Campbell, from the Executive Committee, presented the following resolutions:

Whereas, It is now more than ten years since the Rebellion ended and peace was proclaimed throughout the Republic; and

Whereas, The American people have since then repeatedly declared through the ballot-box that the horrors inseparable from all wars, and particularly civil war, should be buried out of sight and remembrance forever, and that the genius and patriotism of the American people should be directed toward securing an enduring peace between all the States and the people thereof, to the end that all wounds should be healed, never again to be reopened; that the ravages and losses caused by the war should be compensated for by a revival of the industries and consequent prosperity of the people of the entire country, thus lightening the burden of a vast national debt, a legacy of maladministration which all have to bear in common; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding that we most earnestly disapproved of the action of the South in fomenting a rebellion against the best Government that the world has ever seen, and most emphatically sympathised with the war for the preservation of the Union, in which, indeed, many of us took part, yet we believe that the fullness of time has arrived in which it is just that to them a complete vail of amnesty and oblivion should fall over all the political offenses of the past; therefore, by the Democratic-Republican General Committee of the City of New-York be it

Resolved, That we earnestly advocate the immediate passage of an absolute and unqualified act of amnesty and oblivion for all the offenses of the past civil war, and the extending of a hand of perfect fellowship to all brethren throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Resolved, That we deplore the insincere and partisan opposition which has been made in debate in Congress to the passage of such an amnesty act, and the attempt to call to life again long-buried bitterness and hate.

Resolved, That we call upon all the people of the Union, without distinction of party ties, to raise this question above the level of party politics, and to join with us in calling upon Congress to pass such an unqualified act of amnesty and oblivion, that when the sun rises over the Atlantic on the morning of the Centennial day of our nation's history it may shine from Maine to Florida, from Massachusetts to California, over a happy, a free, and a united people.

Ex-Congressman William R. Roberts made a speech in favor of the adoption of the resolutions. He said that fourteen years had passed since the Democracy had found itself in a majority in the National Legislature. The causes which had brought about this result was principally the general belief that fanaticism and intolerance permeated the Republican Party so thoroughly that amnesty was impossible. The enfranchisement of 4,000,000 blacks had been the cause of great evils. They had been led on by fanatics in the North and unprincipled adventurers in the South, and reconstruction laws were passed solely to perpetuate Republican rule. The agitation on the amnesty question he said was begun to make Blaine President of the United States. He denounced Mr. Blaine as an unscrupulous politician, and charged him with influencing members of the House of Representatives when he was its Speaker.

Ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Purdy followed in a few remarks in favor of the resolutions, and ex-Civil Justice Alfred T. Ackert then took the floor. He said if there was no other person in the hall independent enough to oppose the resolutions he would do so. He was in favor of justice. When a man committed murder he was hung. Jefferson Davis had fomented a civil war in which hundreds of thousands had been killed. He thought that Davis should be punished. The speaker was interrupted by hisses from various parts of the hall. Not at all cowed, he spoke on with earnestness. "When you pass these resolutions," he said, "you insult the widows [hisses] and orphans of Northern soldiers who died for the Union, you insult boys who might otherwise vote the Democratic ticket, [hisses] if you give amnesty to Jefferson Davis, a man who will go down to infamy." The speaker, who appeared to be desirous to proceed, was forced to yield the floor to Col. John J. Mooney, who said that he had commanded the Tammany Regiment during the War, and that he and his old associates were in favor of amnesty. Gen. Spinola favored general amnesty, and Thomas Cooper Campbell and George W. Martin made speeches in favor of the resolutions, which were adopted, Mr. Ackert voting in the negative. The meeting then adjourned.

THE SIMMONS MURDER.

RESULT OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST—A VERDICT AGAINST FUCHS—THE PRISONER IN A STATE OF DESPAIR.

The jury of inquest summoned by Coroner Nolan in the case of William W. Simmons, the victim of the Williamsburg tragedy, met in the Coroner's office, in the County Court-house, yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Annie E. Howell was the first witness. She was Fuchs' landlady, and told what she knew about the arrest of Fuchs. The previous night Fuchs paid his rent for the house—$5. On Friday a son of witness saw Fuchs throwing sand out of the window; witness at once went into Fuchs' house, and found him enlarging the hearth. Witness asked Fuchs what he was doing, and he replied, "Mice, mice." Willis Jones, the employer of Simmons, testified as to the nature of Simmons' work in his shop, and to other facts, the substance of which has already been published. He said that both Simmons and Fuchs had good reputations in the shop. Simmons he had known four years, and had always found him honest, faithful, quiet, and industrious. Mr. Jones said that he saw Fuchs at Raymond Street Jail on Monday. "You are a bad man," said Mr. Jones. "Oh, no; oh, no," replied Fuchs, "I see him with my woman. I chop his d—d head off. I'm glad. I would do it again." George H. Beeck, proprietor of the house where Simmons boarded, testified as to Simmons' character. He said that he was courteous in the family, prompt in his work, and was never intoxicated. Simmons was, he said, very fond of his own family, and talked a great deal about his wife and children. Witness said that on Friday morning after the murder Fuchs came to the house and asked, "Where is Simmons?" Witness said he did not know. He came again in the afternoon and repeated the question. The next morning he came again and said, "I want Simmons; I want my money." He also came again on Saturday afternoon.

George S. Waddy, Inspector of Police of the City of Brooklyn, was the next witness. He told the story of the arrest, and the steps that had led up to it; of the finding of the portions of the body, and of the confession of Fuchs. He also related the stories of the murder and subsequent mutilation as given to him by Mrs. Fuchs and her daughter Ellen. The story was published in THE TIMES last Monday. Dr. Samuel J. Brady testified that he heard from a stevedore, whom he met at Greenpoint, that a man resembling Fuchs had been seen near the place where the head was found on Saturday afternoon. He gave this information to the public, and it was the clue that led to the arrest of Fuchs. Detective Martin Short told of his connection with the case, under direction of Inspector Waddy, up to the time of the arrest. He also stated that he made another search of Fuchs' premises yesterday, and found in the cellar of the wood-shed the heart and liver of the deceased.

Andre Fuchs, the murderer, was then called, and asked by the interpreter if he wished to make a sworn statement. He replied, "Yes, I do," but on its being explained that what he might say would be used against him, he reconsidered, and decided to say nothing in regard to the charges. He simply said: "My name is Andre Fuchs; I am thirty-two years old; I live at Williamsburg; I was born in Alsace; I am a blacksmith." At this point the jury was asked if it desired additional evidence. The reply was "No." The jury, therefore, retired at 6:30 o'clock to make up a verdict. Awaiting the return of the jury, Fuchs put on his hat, and taking out a pipe sat down to smoke. But he exhibited no levity. On the contrary, there were times when he could scarcely hold his pipe in his mouth from trembling. At other times the tears flowed copiously down his cheeks. The prisoner was present throughout the examination. He entered the room simultaneously with his landlady, the first witness. His eyes were filled with tears as he took his seat, and it was several moments before he became composed. All through the session of the inquest he looked wretchedly, staring fixedly at the Coroner most of the time. It is said that he has been very sober the last two or three days. He is a most unattractive fellow. He looks the very picture of ignorance. His cheek bones are very high, and if his head were cut off close up to his ears the profile of it would be almost a perfect square, his nose, lips, and chin being upon the same perpendicular line. His forehead is very low. What there is of it slopes backward with rapid incline. The back of his head is very flat, and the back of his neck is flat also and decidedly full. His hair was uncombed yesterday, he had no collar on, and his general appearance was untidy. Knowing what the man has done and what he has said about his crime, his wretched appearance does not provoke pity, but rather feelings of disgust. The man is evidently given up to despair. To all encouragement he shakes his head mournfully and says, "Oh, no; me up, me up."

The jury was out only fifteen minutes, and, returning, brought in the following verdict: "That William W. Simmons came to his death by blows on the back of his neck, inflicted by Andre Fuchs with some sharp instrument, the exact nature of which is to the jury unknown, on Jan. 27, 1876, at No. 98 North Third street."

THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

A NEW GENERAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED—SPEECHES BY EX-GOV. LOWE AND OTHERS.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music was very nearly filled last night with an assemblage of citizens who came together for the purpose of forming a new Democratic General Committee. Ex-Gov. Lowe presided, and on the stage were seated a number of prominent Democratic politicians. A long list of Vice Presidents was read, and a committee appointed to draft an address and resolutions. Judge Lowe, in taking the chair, delivered a long speech, saying he was not there to criticise anybody, or to cast invidious insinuations, but the time had come when the honest members of the party were not to be controlled by one man or by five men. Primaries were not to be held in "gin-mills" and out of the way places, where men were nominated because they were on "the slate," and "the slate" carried in somebody's pocket, but these things must be managed by the people, and all, rich and poor, must have an opportunity to take part in the selection of men to represent them, and all have one vote, and no more. He would have the wards organized and registered just as the City is registered, so that no man could vote out of his ward, or vote more than once. The Democratic Party was held responsible for the present condition of this City, and they must see to it that they purge their own garments from the stain of corruption before they go forth to purify the nation. This was only one of a series of meetings which they proposed to hold, and they expected to control the Democratic Party of Kings County. There were plenty who would come in as soon as they saw the movement was successful. The cry that they must not disrupt the Democratic Party on the eve of a Presidential contest was all a mistake. They did not propose to do that, but to unite it, and they had a whole year in which to do this. The Committee on Address then reported a long document, which was read and adopted. They also reported a list of three names from each ward to constitute a General Committee, which was adopted. Speeches were made by Henry Hartran, Gen. Slocum, ex-Judge Thompson, and ex-Mayor Hunter. The meeting then adjourned.

ALLEGED DEFALCATION.

Henry Sweet, Superintendent of the Erie oil docks at Weehawken, is charged with swindling the company by placing fictitious names upon the pay-roll to the amount of about two hundred and eighty dollars, (payments being made semi-monthly,) and appropriating the money so obtained to his own use. The company's suspicions were aroused, and on the last pay-day a special paymaster was sent to the place with Sweet's pay-roll, and after paying all the men he had $280 left credited to men who could not be found, and who, it was ascertained, had never worked on the docks. The swindle has been practiced for over a year, and the defalcation amounts to about nine thousand dollars, possibly $12,000. Two others, Wesley Jarvis, foreman, and Charles Watson, bookkeeper, are alleged to be implicated. No arrests had been made up to last evening.

WINE AND SPIRIT TRADERS' SOCIETY.

A council of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States, having been urged by all branches of the trade to present to Congress some plan of collecting the internal revenue which will secure the maximum of receipts with the minimum of interference with commerce, make, among others, the following suggestions: First, the appointment of a corps of officers who shall hold their positions during good behavior, and which shall consists of a commissioner, a deputy commissioner, ten supervisors, fifty collectors, 150 deputy collectors, and 500 storekeepers and gaugers. Second, the frequent change of station so that the officers shall not come under political influence. Third, the reduction of the tax from its present rate to that of fifty cents per proof gallon. Fourth, permission to transport spirits in bond within the limits of the United States under such necessary restrictions as may be imposed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. James S. Pike, of Maine, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Sidney T. Fairchild, of Cazenovia, N. Y., is at the Windsor Hotel.

A. D. Hazen, of the Post Office Department, is at the Everett House.

Gen. C. W. Mead, of Minnesota, and Hon. Jerome B. Chaffee, of Colorado, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Wendell Phillips, of Boston, and William A. Pile, formerly United States Minister to Venezuela, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Hon. John M. S. Williams, of Massachusetts; Rooney W. Daniels, Collector of the Port of Buffalo, and Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Readings and recitations by Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson were given in the free course at Unity Chapel, Harlem, last evening.

Mr. B. F. Taylor will lecture at Association Hall this evening, for the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject: "Thought and its Chariots."

An amusing lecture was given by Prentice Mulford last evening, at No. 33 Union square, after which there was a classical recitation by Miss Mason, a pupil of Fanny Morant.

The report that the Erie Railway had defaulted in the payment of the rent on the lease of the Avon, Geneseo and Mount Morris Railroad is not correct. The rent has been paid up to the 1st of January.

The three hundred and thirty-first regular lecture in the Liberal Club course, will be delivered at Plimpton Hall, No. 30 Stuyvesant street, this evening by Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., on the "Logic of Darwin."

A meeting of the New-York branch of the Social Democratic Working Men's Party was held last evening at Stosell's Germania Assembly Rooms, Seventh avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Speeches were made by Peter McGuire, John Swinton, Leander Thompson, and others, advocating the emancipation of the working classes by the ballot.

On Wednesday afternoon a pair of thieves entered the residence of L. B. Lynch, No. 19 East Houston street, and, ascending to the second floor, broke into a bedroom. They had collected a number of articles ready for removal when they were surprised by a servant girl entering the room. The thieves jumped out of the second story window and made their escape.

The Collector has released, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, the baggage seized from Mr. Mason Hirsch. The conflict of statements being so great, Mr. Bristow detailed Special Agent A. K. Tingle to make an investigation. On the affidavits and his report of the case, Mr. Bristow honorably released the baggage on payment of the duties, upon the ground that there was no intention of or attempt at fraud.

The steam-ship Frisia, which sailed yesterday for Europe via Hamburg, took out 32,256 letters, and 62 bags of papers; the Crescent City, for Cuba, 7,052 letters, and 4 bags of papers; the Atlas, for Central American ports, 1,066 letters, and 7 bags of papers; the Nellie Martin, for Brazil, 6,020 letters, and 9 bags of papers; the Carondolet, for the West Indies, 3,300 letters, and 6 bags of papers, and the Maas, for the Netherlands, 8 letters.

A number of respectable citizens of the Fifteenth Ward, living in the vicinity of West Third, Greene, and Mercer streets, have drawn up a resolution of thanks to Capt. William A. Van Dusen, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for his action in suppressing a number of houses of ill-fame in the precinct. The resolution, to which are appended over fifty signatures, will be presented to the Board of Police to-day.

The Committee on Contested Seats, appointed at the recent meeting of the Anti-Tammany General Committee, met yesterday at No. 23 Park row and elected Hon. Thomas J. Creamer Chairman. Contestants from the Fifth, Eighth, Nineteenth, and Fifteenth Assembly Districts were present for a hearing, and were notified that the committee would consider their claims at another meeting, to be held at Irving Hall on Saturday next.

Guests of the Buckingham Hotel are carried free of charge to Fiftieth street Station, Elevated Railway, connecting with trains leaving between 8 and 10 A. M., 12:16 and 3:26 P. M., meeting up trains leaving Liberty street same hours. Also meeting up trains leaving Liberty street from 3:16 to 5:22 P. M. Railroad tickets and time-tables furnished guests at the hotel office. Time occupied between hotel and Liberty Street Station, thirty minutes.

On Jan. 19, Bernard Devine, a young Scotchman, residing at No. 18 Mulberry street, ordered $90 worth of silver-ware from the Lucius Hart Manufacturing Company, at No. 42 Fulton street, saying that he would pay for it on delivery. The goods were entrusted to George Beckwith, a clerk of the company, for delivery, and he accompanied Devine, who took him first to French's Hotel, then to the Warren House, and then to a liquor store in Elizabeth street, near Canal, where he induced Beckwith to let him take the goods up stairs and get the money, but he failed to return. He gave bail to appear for trial.

The second division of the Cooper Union free Saturday night lectures will be as follows: Feb. 5, "Domestic and Royal Life in Siam Illustrated," by Mrs. A. H. Leonowens; Feb. 12, "The Greek Temple," by Prof. William H. Goodyear; Feb. 19, "The Atomic Theory," by Dr. Isidor Walz; Feb. 26, "The Territorial History of the United States," by Dr. R. W. Raymond; March 4, "The Character and History of the Geological Record;" March 11, "The History of Plant Life;" March 18, "The Life History of Animals;" March 25, "The Geological History of Man." The last four by Dr. J. S. Newberry, of Columbia College.

The annual election of officers of the "Association for the Advancement of the Medical Education of Women," took place on the evening of the 31st of January, and resulted in the re-election of Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, as President; Dr. Celestia A. Loring and Miss Susan Van Amringe, as Recording and Corresponding Secretaries; Treasurer, Robert C. Roosevelt. The Chairmen of the committees are Dr. Isaac Adler, on Education; Dr. E. Darwin Hudson, on Hospital Instruction; Miss Georgiana Blunt, on Finance; Dr. W. G. Wylie, on Buildings, and Dr. Fuller Walker, on Correspondence. The Vice Presidents are Dr. Emily Blackwell, Dr. William H. Thompson, Mrs. J. C. Croly, Mrs. Laura Curtis Bullard, Dr. Zakoyrewska, Dr. Alfred Loomis, and Mr. Dorman B. Eaton.

BROOKLYN.

There were 236 deaths in Brooklyn for the week ending Jan. 29, against 255 the week previous.

Mayor Schroeder and several members of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen and city officials, will make an official visit to the Hempstead Reservoir to-day.

An illicit distillery was captured yesterday morning in the rear portion of a building used as a carriage-house on the premises No. 176 Butler street, near Bond. About twenty-five hundred gallons of mash were destroyed. The still was taken to United States Marshal Harlow's office, in Montague street.

Some of the property owners on Douglas street object to paying the amounts assessed to them for the improvement of the street, and propose to allow the city to take their lots in payment for the amounts. The lots are valued at $300, and the assessments are from $80 to $1,200 per lot. It will cost the city from $600 to $1,000 per lot to make good the deficiency.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The most successful revival ever known in White Plains has been conducted at the Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church during the past two months. Upward of one hundred converts will be admitted to probationary membership on Sunday next. The meetings are continued, the church being densely crowded every evening.

Mr. George W. Frost, ticket agent at the railway station, Westchester, early on Wednesday morning discovered the body of Edward Downey, a resident of Unionport, lying in a ditch face downward, near the depot. Coroner Purdy held an inquest upon the body, and the jury came to the conclusion that the deceased, while on his way home the preceding night, fell into the ditch and died from exposure.

LONG ISLAND.

The annual election of the Jamaica Fire Department resulted as follows: Chief Engineer, James B. Smith; Assistant, John D. Smith; Clerk, Theodore J. Armstrong; Treasurer, Charles A. Sullivan; Fire Wardens, William A. Warnock and Benjamin S. Waters. The Board of Village Trustees met last evening, and confirmed the successful candidates.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rents are to be reduced in Jersey City in May next from ten to twenty per cent.

The weavers' strike at Paterson terminated yesterday, the men accepting the terms offered by the employers.

A boy, five years old, named John Geckle, was blown into the Morris Canal, at Bloomfield, on Wednesday evening, about 5 o'clock, and drowned.

Mr. Charles Gregory and his little son were thrown from a wagon in New-Brunswick, Wednesday evening, and seriously injured—the former, it is feared, fatally.

A disease resembling diphtheria has broken out among the cattle and hogs in Guttenberg and vicinity, and a large number of animals have died from the effects.

The Essex County Republicans yesterday nominated ex-Alderman John D. Harrison for Sheriff, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of late Sheriff Canfield.

While Truck No. 2, of the Jersey City Fire Department was running to a fire, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, it was overturned on Grove street, and Asa D. Marvin had his arm broken in two places. Moses Conkling, the driver, had his ankle sprained.

Sylvester Vlereboom was found lying near Corle's Mills, Somerset County, a few days ago, in an insensible condition. Yesterday he died, and as there were marks upon his head, as if he had been beaten with a club, it is supposed he was murdered. The matter is under investigation.

Director Halsted, of the Hudson County Freeholders, yesterday, and for the third time, refused to approve of the appointment of Michael Nathan as Keeper of the County Jail. Mrs. Jones, the incumbent, who was decided by Attorney General Vanatta to have been illegally appointed, still holds possession.

John Gschwind was thrown from his wagon at Union Hill last evening and seriously injured.

Henry R. Vreeland and his wife, who had previously been acquitted of the charge of killing their little son by ill-usage, were yesterday arraigned in the Passaic Circuit Court, Paterson, to answer a charge of assault and battery. They entered a plea of not guilty, and being asked if they had counsel replied "No, nor any means to procure counsel." The court assigned Mr. Comstock for the defense, and the trial was set down for Monday next.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.—Promptly, radically, and permanently cured, by *Winchester's Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda*. Established 18 years. $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York. *Sold by Druggists.—Advertisement.*

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 3.—Printing Cloths firm at 4¼c. 4¼c., 30 days, for best standard and extra goods, with more inquiry and a moderate business.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—J. A. Walker, D. McGowan, W. A. Dougherty, William H. Card, H. Wright and wife, Mrs. A. E. Knox, Miss A. O. Knox, Andrew J. Mulhurn, W. A. Cunningham, D. Greene and wife, F. T. Carroll, A. J. Williams, Mrs. A. Armitage, Arthur Atkinson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.—George Hindley, F. C. O'Hara, Alfred R. Fong, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Alice Smith, Mrs. H. Bell, N. Wilson, Capt. Atkinson, John M. Phelps, William Heath, Samuel Haurowitz, Wilson Stewart, Ralph Hand, J. Murphy, Mrs. B. Murphy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:06 | Sun sets......5:22 | Moon sets....2:23

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...1:57 | Gov. Island.. 2:46 | Hell Gate.....4:08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Feb. 3.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Isaac Bell, Lawrence, New-York, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Tybee, Kuenl, Grand Turk's Island, Porto Plata, San Domingo, William P. Clyde & Co.; City of Austin, Stevens, Port Royal and Fernandina, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, Cuba, William P. Clyde & Co.; Nellie Martin, (Br.,) Jackson, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco, J. T. Tucker & Co.; Gen. Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Frisia, (Ger.,) Meyer, Homburg via Plymouth, Kunhardt & Co.; Nereus, Berry, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock.

Ship Lightning, Watson, Melbourne, Australia, R. W. Cameron & Co.

Barks Rocket, Atkinson, Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, J. Agostini; L. Alba, (Ital.,) Scarpati, Naples, Italy, Lauro, Storey & Scarpati.

Brigs Sarah B., (Br.,) Townsend, Port Spain, Trinidad, C. B. Swain & Son; Mary M., (Br.,) Williams, Hanna, Alicante, James Henry.

Schrs. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Zophar Mills; Emma K. Smalley, McFadden, Ponce, P. R., E. L. Becerra; William H. Phare, Edwards, Jacksonville, Florida, Warren Ray; Sarah R. Smith, Griffin, Calais, Me., Jed Frye & Co.; Mollie, Asherton, Port au Prince, Hayti, Brett, Son & Co.; Cora Etta, Pendleton, Key West, Benner & Pinkney; Lucy Wright, Easy, Jacksonville, Florida, Van Brunt & Bro.; Jacob R. Ridgeway, Townsend, Para, Brazil, Burdett & Pond; Virginia Rulon, Rulon, Para, Brazil, B. J. Amsinck; Curtis Akerly, Norton, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; A. B. Goodman, Bacon, Philadelphia, Penn., J. B. Juger.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia Feb. 1, with mdse. to James Hand. Feb. 2, 4:30 A. M., took Captain, pilot, and crew off bark Hanna, (Norw.,) Leitke, from Philadelphia, for Bremen, with oil; Capt. Leitke reported: At 5 A. M., during a heavy squall from W. N. W., drifted from the Brown Shoals, parted starboard chain, killing one man and badly hurting another; tried to slip the port chain, but could not; the lowermasts being iron could not cut them away, but succeeded in cutting away the main and mizzen topmast; at 7:30 drifted ashore on Summer's Shoals, S. E. of the Over Falls; took Captain and crew to Delaware Breakwater to procure assistance to get ship off; when Capt. L. left the ship there was eight feet of water in the hold, rudder gone, and all sails blown away. Same date saw a large three-masted schr. ashore on Goose Island Bar, abreast of Newcastle, Del. Same day, 2:30 P. M., saw steam-ship Kenilworth, (Br.,) from Philadelphia, for Liverpool, ashore on Miahmauii Shoal, a heavy gale blowing at the time; did not make any signal for assistance. Saw five schrs. ashore on Cape Henlopen.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Jan. 20, via Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 27, lat. 47, lon. 49, passed through a cyclone, commencing with a strong gale from E. S. E., backing to N., blowing a hurricane for 12 hours, with a very high sea, barometer 28.55, ending with a fresh N. W. gale; Feb. 2, off Nantucket, experienced a heavy westerly gale, with a very high sea; Jan. 31, lat. 43, lon. 58, passed a bark-rigged steam-ship bound E.; Feb. 3, at 10:15 A. M., steam-ship China, hence, for Liverpool.

Steam-ship New-York, Quick, New-Orleans Jan. 26, and the Bar 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles A. Whitney. Had strong westerly gales the last 2 ds. Jan. 29, no lat., &c., passed schr. Speculator, bound N.; 50 miles S. of Hatteras, saw a large quantity of lumber adrift.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Dearbon, New-Orleans Jan. 25 and South-west Pass 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Brig Annie Batchelder, (of Philadelphia,) Steelman, Palermo 52 ds., with mdse. to Laurence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 23; Jan. 29, lat. 39, lon. 70, encountered a gale from S. W. lasting 12 hours, and, veering to N. E., had decks washed, one sea carrying away forward hatch-house and throwing a large quantity of water in the hold; has been anchored in the Bay during the gale of Wednesday.

Brig Mercedes, (Span.,) Company, St. Johns, P. R., 14 ds., in ballast to Dutton & Co. Feb. 2, at 5 P. M., lost two anchors and 190 fathoms of chain while riding out the gale; anchored on the bar, and the sea made breaches over the vessel; was driven to sea after the cables parted.

WIND—Sunset, light S. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Maas, for Rotterdam; Frisia, for Hamburg; Nellie Martin, for Rio Janeiro; Atlas, for Port au Prince, &c.; Carondelet, for St. Thomas, &c.; Crescent City, for Havana; General Barnes, for Savannah; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; City of Austin, for Fernandina, &c.; Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; Fanita, for Philadelphia; bark G. W. Rosevelt, for Havana; brigs Erwood, for Bahia; Emily, for Belise, Hon.

MARINE DISASTERS.

HALIFAX, Feb. 3.—Brig Eureka broke adrift from Bennett's wharf yesterday and collided with a small schooner, damaging her bow considerably. The schooner had her bulwarks smashed. The new schooner, Florence C., was also slightly damaged by collision.

Schr. Mary Alice broke away from Stainer's wharf and collided with another schooner, losing all her rigging and damaging her hull.

Schr. J. P. Milleuge, at Young's wharf, was run into by brig Leader and badly damaged.

Schr. Commodore, at Muir & Scott's wharf, had her bulwarks smashed.

HYANNIS, Mass., Feb. 3.—Schr. D. B. Gales, (of Calais, Me.,) loaded with coal, is ashore at Hyannis. Wreckers are at work on her.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Sld. Rebecca Carnana, Baden, A. F. Stoneman; Morning Star, Abbie Franklin, Reunion, Harriet Hickman, Brothers and Sisters, Escoriosione, Freeman Dennis, Armonia, Captain Cafiero, and Woodside.

Arr. out on the 28th ult., Lizzie Wyman and Nonpareil.

Arr. out on the 25th ult., Eagle Rock.

Arr. out on the 30th ult., Robert Dillon, San Frisco.

Arr. out on the 1st inst., Hohenzollern, Sundeval.

Arr. out on the 2d inst., Castor, Clara, Luis A., Martinez, Old Dominion.

Arr. on the 3d inst., Rhine, Puritan, Sionne, Edgar, Lizzie Ross, British America, Harriet Upham, Star of Scotia, Hudson, and Ladoga, the latter at Queenstown.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 3.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Hohenstauffen, Capt. Leist, from New-York Jan. 22, arr. here to-day, en route to Bremen.

The bark Tancook, (Br.,) Capt. Durkee, which left Dublin on the 14th of January, for Philadelphia, put into this port, leaky, to-day.

REMOVAL.

F. B. NICOL & CO.,

LATE OF NO. 686 BROADWAY, HAVE THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE

Removed their Sales-rooms to their Manufactory,

No. 4 Great Jones st.,

NEAR CORNER, NO. 684 BROADWAY, WHERE THEY ARE NOW OPENING AN

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF GOODS, AND ARE PREPARED TO

Sell from the Manufactory

THEIR WELL-KNOWN SPECIALTIES OF

China, Plated Ware,
Glass, Cutlery,
Gas Fixtures, &c.

Great Reductions from Broadway Prices.

A continuance of patronage is solicited, and a call at their new and elegant establishment is respectfully requested.

FEB. 1, 1876.

PIVOT BRACE.

The best "SUSPENDERS" in the world, and the latest novelty of

Fisk, Clark & Flagg.

For Sale by all Retailers.

CATARRH

OBSERVATIONS ON ITS NATURE, SYMPTOMS, EFFECTS, AND CURE.

BY DR. LIGHTHILL, NO. 212 5TH AV.

Among the list of chronic diseases which affect the human frame, Catarrh is the one most prevalent, most offensive, most productive of discomfort, and most liable to a variety of dangerous and distressing complications.

Thousands are annually hastened to a premature grave from its pernicious effects, and no doubt thousands are this moment slowly perishing under its fatal influence, ignorant of the cause of their declining health. It was, in fact, the destructive influence of this disease and its alarming prevalence that first attracted the writer's attention, and it is with pardonable pride that he here refers to the fact of having been the first physician who made this disease a special study, and originated a system of treatment calculated to effect a radical and permanent cure.

Discharge from the Head.

Catarrh manifests itself by a discharge from the head, varying in its nature in different cases, and even in the same individual at different times. It may be a thin, colorless, acrid fluid, or a glairy, starch-like substance; generally, however, it is a thick, purulent, or muco-purulent matter, either greenish yellow or of a deep green tint, occasionally streaked or flecked with blood. So copious and offensive is the discharge in many cases that the patient feels as though the whole head was in a state of corruption.

"Hawking."

Much of the discharge passes backward into the throat, or collects as a tough, viscid phlegm behind and above the soft palate, in the passage between the throat and head, creating a constant and almost irresistible desire to obtain relief by "hawking," a practice characteristic of catarrh, and as embarrassing to the one affected as it is disagreeable to those around. Often the phlegm is so tenacious that the most persistent and exhaustive efforts fail to dislodge it until some food or stimulant is swallowed.

Again the offensive matter deposits itself in the nasal cavities in the shape of dry, hard crusts, which, in some cases, accumulate to such an extent as to form a regular plug, obstructing breathing, and producing serious discomfort. This condition is indicative of ulceration which in time may destroy the bony structure of the nose, and produce its subsequent flattening.

Offensive Breath.

The breath is always tainted, and sometimes is so revoltingly offensive as to render the sufferer an object of disgust to himself as well as to others, and cases are occasionally met with in which the stench is really overpowering, and sufficiently fetid to poison the atmosphere of a whole room. Thus a person affected with Catarrh lives continually in an impure atmosphere of his own surrounding, and inhales a poisonous effluvia with every breath.

OTHER DISCOMFORTS.

In many cases the nose is stopped up, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, and often on both, giving rise to a disagreeable, "stuffy" sensation in the head, accompanied by occasional violent and prolonged paroxysms of sneezing. Again, a distressing feeling of fullness or compression is experienced above and between the eyes, or pain manifests itself in the face, forehead, temples, or on the top or back of the head, sometimes of so severe a character that it is mistaken for neuralgia. The sense of smell is generally blunted or entirely lost, and taste may become similarly affected.

The voice is husky or of a nasal character, while oftentimes there is a continual hoarseness, accompanied by more or less cough, excessive debility and emaciation. Indeed, in some instances the loss of flesh is so considerable and progressive as to suggest the existence of tubercular disease, and not a few cases of Catarrh that have come under my notice have been regarded as Consumption, and so treated by unwary or inexperienced practitioners.

Deafness and Noises in the Head.

Catarrh is one of the most frequent causes of deafness. Scarcely any one afflicted with this disease for any length of time retains a normal acuteness of the hearing power. With some the hearing suffers at first only by spells, while in others the hearing grows indistinct without the appearance of any premonitory symptoms, the deafness increasing gradually until all useful hearing is lost. Noises in the head of every conceivable description often add materially to the existing distress.

Development of Consumption.

As the disease fastens itself upon its victim one after another of the vital powers give way. The patient loses flesh and strength, is languid, unable to perform mental or physical labor with the usual facility, is depressed in spirits, and inclined to drowsiness and sleep; the memory is weakened, and its permanent impairment seriously threatened.

The mucous membrane becomes morbidly sensitive, and in spite of the utmost care becomes affected from the slightest causes, so that at last even a breath of wind upon the lining of the nose or throat becomes productive of a cold, and gives rise to a serious disturbance of the respiratory organs. Thus the patient is subject to frequent and repeated colds, each one aggravating the disease by giving it a new impulse and attacking a larger extent of surface than its predecessor. In this manner the Catarrh spreads from organ to organ, until it finally reaches the lungs and produces Consumption. It would indeed be a blessing to humanity if every one would learn and remember the lesson which experience teaches us daily: THAT TO NEGLECT THE PROPER TREATMENT OF CATARRH IS TO DIE WITH CONSUMPTION.

TREATMENT AND CURE.

An experience of over twenty years, devoted chiefly to the study and investigation of Catarrh, and aided by recent discoveries of the most important nature, enables Dr. Lighthill to effect radical and permanent cures in the most obstinate cases, without causing the least pain or distress. In proof of this assertion hundreds of testimonials of cures, from prominent and well-known residents of New-York, may be seen at his office,

NO. 212 FIFTH AV., CORNER 26TH ST.,

OFFICE HOURS FROM 9 TILL 3.